

DECODED COPY

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Nease ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

DEFERRED 2-14-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 617

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. APPOINTMENT OF FIDEL CASTRO AS
 PRIME MINISTER LAST NIGHT MAY LEAD TO MORE RAPID REORGANIZATION
 OF GOVERNMENT. PREVIOUSLY, ALTHOUGH CASTRO WAS IN FACT HEAD
 OF GOVERNMENT, HE TOOK NO BLAME FOR GOVERNMENT ACTIONS.
 ALTHOUGH ALL CABINET MEMBERS ALSO RESIGNED, IT IS BELIEVED
 THEY WILL BE REINSTATED.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED VIA WESTERN UNION: 2-14-59 3:37 PM CWA

REC- 58

229740
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/24/85 BY SP-184/PSK

EX - 133

23 FEB 17 1959

cc: Mr. Roach
 cc: Mr. Belmont
 CUS

66 FEB 20 1959 55

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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FOIPA
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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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109-HQ-12-210 - No record dated 2-12-59

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Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (109-12)

SUBJECT: MATTERS CUBA

DATE: February 17, 1959

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum on the above-captioned matter.

This information has been made available to the Counselor of Embassy, [REDACTED] and Commercial Attache, American Embassy, Havana.

Source mentioned herein was [REDACTED] who is a former source for the Miami Office.

Information has been classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it reflects investigation on the part of Legal Attache, Havana.

It is to be noted that ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA is Commander of the Fortress at La Cabana, Havana. He is an Argentine citizen who has expressed anti-American sympathies. CAMILO CIENTFUEGOS is the Commander of the Military Camp "Libertad" formerly Camp Columbia, Havana.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
 1 - Havana
 JTH:lg
 (3)

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267MS/RE/185
 ON 4/7/99

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 6055 SMC/df
 Exempt from GDS Category 2
 Date of Declassification Indefinite
 12-19-77

52 MAR 10 1959

BOON WINE

109-12-210-439
 11 FEB 25 1959
 NAT. DEF. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 17, 1959

RE: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

A source, who has a high level contact at La Cabana Fortress, Havana, Cuba, furnished the following information on February 15, 1959:

ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA is very interested in attempting to convert the salty marshes in Cienega de la Zapata into rice growing plantations. This source stated that GUEVARA reportedly has discussed this problem with FIDEL CASTRO, that CASTRO was in favor of it, and that plans were being made to have some European come to Cuba in order to make a survey of the problem.

According to this source, FIDEL CASTRO is very close to [REDACTED] and to ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA. He further pointed out that CAMILO CIENFUEGOS does not enjoy the trust and admiration of FIDEL CASTRO as does GUEVARA. b7C

This source further advised that there was some discussion in which GUEVARA mentioned that the Cuban Government would send a "commercial man" to Russia but definitely had no firm plans with respect to such an appointment at the present time.

This source further stated that the question of an invasion against the Dominican Republic by forces trained in Cuba is being shelved inasmuch as FIDEL CASTRO is now against such a move.

GUEVARA has been convincing FIDEL CASTRO that Cuba should embark on a tremendous plan of public works, education and social welfare benefits for the humble people. One of the things that he desires is to have commissaries where public workers might buy their foodstuffs wholesale. He has already established such a store at La Cabana.

Discussion also has been had with respect to studying the oil situation in Cuba, and there are plans to bring in technicians to determine just what prospects there are for finding oil in this country. They do not trust some of the oil companies which already have concessions to drill here.

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BY

109-12-210-429
100-440-15-DIVISION, State
6-3-DATE, 15E
3-4-59
RFB
JAN 1959

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
declassified by 200 typed
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3-4-59
JAN 1959

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109-48-12-210-441, 442 and non-recorded document dated 1-24-59

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DIRECTOR, FBI (2-1423)

2/6/59

SAC, WFO (97-1017)

**CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA**

S.T.
7/6
[REDACTED] (S) [REDACTED]

in letter dated 11/7/58, from the Legat at Havana.

b1
b2
b7D
b7C

The memorandum was classified "Confidential" inasmuch as the information dated 11/7/58, was so classified and because data reported could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
- 3 - WFO
- (1 - 105-294) (INTERNAL SECURITY)
- (1 - [REDACTED])

WFC:als
(5)

b7C

4/7/99
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DECLASSIFY ON: EX

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

105-10-210-
NOT RECORDED
193 FEB 24 1959
26

1 ENCLOSURE

53 FEB 27 1959

SECRET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

CHINA POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

THIS INFORMATION, [REDACTED]

b7C/D

[REDACTED]

b1

(S) This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and whether it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A. H. Belmont

1/26/59

b7C

**POTENTIAL POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS IN
LATIN AMERICA AS RESULT OF CUBAN REVOLUTION**

As result of successful overthrow of Batista regime in Cuba on 1/1/59, Fidel Castro, Cuban revolutionary leader, has emerged as a self-appointed leader of the masses in Latin America. His obvious fanaticism points strongly to possibility that he may have dreams of leadership in Latin America, along lines of recent moves in Middle East, to use the impetus of the Cuban revolution as a motivating force in precipitating agitation in other Latin American countries and thereby welding together a sphere of influence in that area in which he would be the predominant force. This theory is strengthened by Castro's recent visit to Venezuela as part of celebration of first anniversary of successful overthrow of dictatorial regime in that country as well as his reported statement before a press conference 1/22/59, reported in "El Mundo" (a Havana newspaper) that he was an admirer of [redacted] Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico) and favored independence of Puerto Rico.

Trend evidenced here points to possibility that Castro may attempt to act as crusader against dictatorial and military governments in Latin America, using as issues fact that such governments represent "vested interests," suppress civil liberties, use "strong arm" tactics and do not represent "the people." In any such crusade the Castro bloc could be anticipated to include Cuba, Venezuela and possibly Costa Rica aligned against Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua based on following analysis.

Reference: [redacted]

109-NEW

- ① - 109-12-210 (Cuba)
- 1 - 109-12-209 (Costa Rica)
- 1 - 109-12-211 (Dominican Republic)
- 1 - 109-12-214 (British Guiana)
- 1 - 109-12-217 (Haiti)
- 1 - 109-12-222 (Nicaragua)
- 1 - 109-12-228 (Venezuela)
- 1 - Belmont
- 2 - Roach

4/7/99
CLASSIFIED BY 60267MS/ROE/KRB
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109-12-210
NOT RECORDED
133 FEB 20 1959

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Belmont
Mohr
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Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Baumgardner

1 - I. C. Sullivan

SBD:bbt (20)

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FEB 20 1959

b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum for A. H. Belmont
Re: Potential Political Ramifications in
Latin America as Result of Cuban Revolution
109-NEW

and provide leadership for any attempt to overthrow existing governments in Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua. ~~Wherever~~ information will be sought as to identities of ~~key~~ political figures in existing governments of Venezuela, Costa Rica and British Guiana. Upon receipt, name check memoranda will be prepared on these individuals in order to get complete picture of data available from other agencies, as well as data developed by Bureau sources, to determine whether picture of communist influence presents pattern warranting dissemination.

RECOMMENDATION:

[REDACTED] (S)

2. Upon receipt of names of groups and individuals, Name Check Section will prepare name check memoranda broken down according to data available from other agencies and data available from Bureau sources in order that over-all picture from possible dissemination standpoint can be analysed.

ROUTING SLIP

FD-4

(2-17-)

194

Date 2/19/59

Memo To **DIRECTOR, FBI - ATTENTION: FOREIGN**

LIAISON

SAC _____ Title: _____

ASAC _____

Supervisor _____

Agent _____

Steno _____

Clerk _____

Chief Clerk _____ File No. _____

ACTION DESIRED

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assign to _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Open Case _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare assignment cards _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bring File _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Tickler _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Call Me _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Reassign to _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> See Me _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Recharge serials _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Correct _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Search and Return _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Send serials _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Expedite _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> to _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> File _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit new charge-out _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leads need attention _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit report by _____ |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Type _____ |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Return Serials _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped leads in your district awaiting attention. | |

EMBASSY WEEK #7 2/17/59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/1/99 BY (signature)

~~xxxxx~~ Legat, Havana

S.A.C. _____
Office _____

(In intra office use return this with notation as to action taken or explanation.)

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Political matters - Cuba

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/14/94 BY 1042/MS/DC/104

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NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 2 1959

MAR 3 1959

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POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA



NOT CONTAINED

100-111-10000-118 ACE/KSB

1109-12-210-

NOT RECORDED

184 FEB 26 1959

~~52~~ MAR 2 1959 *[Signature]*

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100-111-10000-118

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Office N

SECRET
UNIT

GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont 1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Liaison

TE: February 19 1959

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach 4/7/99

SUBJECT: POLICE LIAISON - CUBA

CLASSIFIED BY 60207MS/02710/1
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
DeLoach	✓
McGuire	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Trotter	✓
W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

*(5)

Legal Attache advises that the American Embassy through the Point Four Program and the United States Information Service has offered the Cuban Government technical assistance for training in various matters. He believes absolutely no consideration should be given to soliciting a request for Bureau assistance but that consideration should be given only if the request comes from the President of Cuba or his delegated representative. If such a request is received, he suggests temporary assignment of a police training Agent to afford limited training to the National Police in order to build up our police contacts and to prevent some other agency, [redacted] or International Cooperation Agency, from providing that assistance to the detriment of our liaison arrangements.

OBSERVATIONS:

[redacted] is a Cuban attorney who was active in the July 26th Movement in New York prior to departure for Havana 1-8-59 to assume his present position. He has been contacted several times by Agents of the New York Office concerning Cuban revolutionary activities and was cooperative and pro-FBI. The present revolutionary Government of Cuba is politically heterogeneous. It includes anti-United States elements, as well as ones who are favorable toward the United States. Rather than abandon the field, it is believed that the Bureau and the United States should assist those favorable elements where possible in an effort to help them in achieving greater influence in the Cuban Government.

The Bureau police training school in Cuba from 1948 to 1950 was highly successful in building up police relations and contacts. Due to the criticism incurred by the present revolutionary Cuban Government and its political instability, such a school now would be premature. Most of the present Cuban police are young inexperienced men and the police department is disorganized. Although police officials are partisans of Fidel Castro, they have exhibited a very pro-FBI feelings. It is felt that if the situation is propitious at the time a request for assistance is received, favorable consideration should be given to the suggestion to send a temporary police instructor to afford limited training to the National Police without setting up a full-fledged school. Such action would help rebuild our police

REF: ef
(4)

52 MAR 3 1959

enclosure

sent
2-19-59

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum Roach to Belmont
RE: POLICE LIAISON - CUBA

contacts and prevent other agencies from taking over police training in Cuba. It should be taken, however, only if and when we receive an unsolicited official request from the Cuban Government.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended the attached cable be sent to the Legal Attache instructing that no request for assistance should be solicited from the Cubans but that if such a request is voluntarily made through official channels by the President of Cuba or his delegated representative, the Bureau would consider temporarily assigning a police instructor to afford limited training to National Police provided the political situation in Cuba is propitious at the time of the request. He is being further advised that if such a request is received, no commitments should be made without Bureau authorization but he should keep the door open for negotiations until a decision can be made by the Bureau.

I concur.
H. J. G.

I am opposed

7/19

←
++

POLITICAL MATTERS CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-11-01 BY 60321 NS/PCE/1683

109-12-210
NOT RECORDED
184 FEB 26 1959

63 MAR 4 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN
105-11072-18

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552

Section 552a

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DECODED COPY

Tolson ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Nease ✓
 Parsons ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tamm ✓
 Trotter ✓
 W.C. Sullivan ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Holloman ✓
 Gandy ✓

☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

URGENT 2-19-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 620

AMERICAN GAMBLING ACTIVITIES IN CUBA. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZATION LUXURY CASINOS ARE BEING ALLOWED TO REOPEN. OTHER SOURCES HAVE ADVISED THAT SOME WILL REOPEN TODAY AND OTHERS WILL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL WEEKS PREPARATION. UNDER NEW REGULATIONS BINGO PROHIBITED, OPERATORS MUST HAVE ECONOMIC STANDING AND NO PRISON RECORD, NO ONE UNDER 18 YEARS MAY GAMBLE, CASINOS MUST PRESENT FIRST CLASS SHOWS AND ADVERTISING MENTIONING SPECIFIC GAMES AVAILABLE NOT PERMITTED. REGULATIONS WILL BE SET LATER CONCERNING SLOT MACHINES. AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT TAX ON CASINOS NOT YET FIXED.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 2-19-59 3:32 PM HJT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267NUS/BOE/KOB

2 CC TO MM & NY
 BY 0-7 FOR INFO
 2-26-59 AAS/jrc

53 MAR 5 1959

REC- 65

FEB 27 1959

NAT. INT. SEC.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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 Parsons _____
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 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

W.C. Sullivan
 W.C. Sullivan

URGENT 2-22-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA CUBA NO. 624

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY, FOREIGN POLITICAL-CUBA. RE HAVANA
 CABLE FEBRUARY 12 LAST CAPTIONED BURO REVOLUCIONARIO DE
 INVESTIGACIONES INTERNACIONALES (BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL
 INVESTIGATIONS). CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, (BUFILE 105-54536) LEFT
 WITH 8 OF HIS FOLLOWERS 8:00 AM THIS DATE FOR NEW YORK CITY
 FOR SEVERAL DAYS VISIT WHERE THEY WILL BE GUESTS OF MAYOR OF
 CITY. SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS VISA SECTION, AMERICAN EMBASSY,
 HAVANA.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED:

2-22-59

9:59 PM

CTF

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 DATE 4-7-99 BY 6080 NW/BCE/PK

REC-70

FEB 26 1959

MAR 4 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (109-54)

DATE: March 3, 1959

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

ReBulet January 29, 1959. 109-12-210-418

Due to the fact that stenographic help in this office are presently compiling various quarterly and monthly reports, report on above-captioned subject matter will not be submitted until March 10.

2 - Bureau
Havana
lg

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DATE 4/2/99 BY 60207NLS/BCE/1803

APR 13 15 40 PM '59
RECEIVED
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DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REC-33

2 MAR 4 1959

NAT. DEF. SEC.

MAR 4 1 11 PM '59
BOUCHARD

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62 MAR 18 1959

NOT RECORDED
661 17 MAR 11 1959

(10)
RECEIVED
1 - MR. TOLSON
1 - MR. BOARDMAN
1 - MR. CLEGG
1 - MR. GLAVIN
1 - MR. LADD
1 - MR. NICHOLS
1 - MR. ROSEN
1 - MR. TRACY
1 - MR. WATSON
1 - MR. WHELAN
1 - MR. WIDEMAN
1 - MR. WYATT
1 - MR. ZIEGLER

Information received from the Bureau
on March 11, 1959, at New York, New York, March 11, 1959.
The subject matter of this communication is the activities of the
Chinese Communist Party, USA, in the New York area.
The information was obtained from a confidential source who has
provided reliable information in the past.

It is noted that the subject matter of this communication is the
activities of the Chinese Communist Party, USA, in the New York area.
The information was obtained from a confidential source who has
provided reliable information in the past.

The information received from the Bureau on March 11, 1959, at New York, New York, March 11, 1959.
The subject matter of this communication is the activities of the
Chinese Communist Party, USA, in the New York area.

A check of the Bureau files on March 11, 1959, at New York, New York, March 11, 1959.
The information received from the Bureau on March 11, 1959, at New York, New York, March 11, 1959.
The subject matter of this communication is the activities of the
Chinese Communist Party, USA, in the New York area.

4/7/59
WATSON
100-13077

(100-13077)

CHINESE POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

100-13077

IS - CHINA
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

(100-13077)

IS - CHINA
JOINT INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT, NIAH

56649

SAC, NEWARK

March 4, 1959

Director, FBI

1 - Original 1 - [REDACTED] 67C
 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Liaison
 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Yellow
 1 - Mr. DeLoach 3-4-59

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGAL ATTACHE HAVANA
 FROM DIRECTOR FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4/7/99 BY 6007NLS/DOE/1873

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER, IS DASH CUBA. REURCABLE MARCH FOUR,
 LAST. WESSELS STATEMENTS TO HAVE CUBAN PRINCIPALS MAKE DIRECT
 APPROACH TO LEGAL ATTACHE ARE COMPLETELY UNAUTHORIZED. YOU ARE
 TO MAKE NO MOVE UNTIL OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION IS MADE THROUGH
 NORMAL DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS TO THE EMBASSY IN HAVANA BY CASTRO'S
 FORCES. KEEP ME FULLY INFORMED ON ALL DEVELOPMENTS.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (detached)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Copies of Director's memorandum 3-4-59 to Messrs. Tolson,
 Belmont, Rosen, and DeLoach and copy of Havana cablegram attached.

*Returned to
 Belmont
 4/1/59*

950

ENC. 0014-0024

OK 0141-0145 BY CUA

RECEIVED APPROVED BY

REC-33

107 12 TYPED 10-448

FILED BY
 2 MAR 6 1959

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 mont _____
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 [REDACTED] _____
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 C. Sullivan _____
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36 MAR 11 1959

Sent via Cable 3/4/59 9 p Cs

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Date: February 16, 1959

30985

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache, Havana (66-101)

Subject: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

SYNOPSIS

CONFUSION IN GOVERNMENT (page 1): Complete turnover of almost all officials and subordinates in government since January 1. Up until February 13 CASTRO formulating policy without consulting with Cabinet. This led to resignation of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Most government officials lack administrative ability and are considered immature. **ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING** (page 4):

CASTRO by anti-American remarks has helped inflame anti-American feeling which previously did not exist in Cuba. **ECONOMIC CON-**

DITIONS (page 4): Approximately 500,000 unemployed due to ouster of government workers; strikes; hesitancy on part of business interests to commence new projects. CASTRO has had good success in appealing to workers to stop strikes. **REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES MILITARY MISSIONS** (page 5): United States Military

Missions under attack by CASTRO being recalled. CASTRO claims going to have Venezuelans [REDACTED] train army forces. **STUDENTS**

TAKE OVER HAVANA UNIVERSITY (page 7): Federation of University Students in complete control Havana University. Wants to dic-

tate not only who should teach students but also subjects to be taught. **CENSORSHIP** (page 8): Telephone communications being monitored. CASTRO calls for boycott of periodicals which he considers attack revolution. **EXECUTIONS OF "WAR CRIMINALS"**

(page 9): Approximately 325 now executed but executions still continuing. First major trial was sort of sports' affair with 17,500 personally witnessing it at Sports' Palace, Havana.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES (page 11): Communist Party in open and operating own newspaper "Hoy." Attempts to identify itself with revolution. **ASYLUM PROBLEM** (page 15): Cuban Government

wants right to say who should be given asylum. **CRIMINAL AC-**

TIVITIES (page 17): Gambling casinos in important hotels expected to open in next few days.

7- Bureau
- Havana
FM/DJB:lg

MAR 9 1959

LED SO 5 70 10 20

BOUCH WYU

SECRET

13 MAR 12 1959

RECEIVED - FBI
FEB 20 1959



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 16, 1959

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RE: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

CONFUSION IN GOVERNMENT

CLASSIFIED BY 602XJNLS/CE/BB
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

4/7/99

The first six weeks of the new Cuban Revolutionary Govern-
ment has shown the weaknesses of various government leaders and
their total dependence for guidance on the words of FIDEL CASTRO,
the "maximo lider" (greatest leader) of the revolution. The
Provisional President, MANUEL URRUTIA LLEO, has proven to be
a mere figurehead and one whose policies sway with the words
of CASTRO. The strong man in the Government, namely [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] made two unsuccessful efforts to
resign, and finally on February 13, 1959, his resignation was
accepted. This resignation was brought about by the fact that
government policy was difficult to formulate while FIDEL CASTRO
had a free reign in making extemporaneous decisions without
consulting with other Government leaders. The fact that FIDEL
CASTRO has now accepted the position of Prime Minister definitely
will place more responsibility upon his shoulders to think through
a problem before making a snap solution.

b7C

The actual functioning of Government affairs was
hampered by the almost 100 per cent turnover, not only on the
part of highly placed Government officials but also on the part
of the low-salaried Government employees. This resultant

~~SECRET~~ 14-00000 -450

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

take-over of Government functions by absolutely unequipped individuals has caused almost complete chaos in the day-to-day functioning of the Government. It has also caused much hard feeling on the part of old-time Government employees who were dismissed from their positions merely because they had served during the Batista regime, even though they had never been sympathetic to the policies of the former Cuban leader, General FULGENCIO BATISTA.

Over the week-end of February 7, 1959, the Cabinet approved the "Ley Fundamental" (Basic Law) which is to govern its actions until a Constitutional Government is re-established under the Constitution of 1940 or under some new constitution which might be brought up. Under this "Basic Law" the right of writ of habaes corpus is not permitted to those persons accused of "war crimes" under the BATISTA regime. It also reduced to 30 the age for President and Cabinet members, thus making FIDEL CASTRO eligible. Citizenship is conferred on foreigners who served as officers in the Rebel Army, and it contained a special provision which granted native-born citizenship to anyone who had served as an officer with the Rebel Forces for more than two years. This latter provision was tailor-made for only one individual, namely the Argentine National, ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA.

The revolution has brought into the Government a group of young, immature individuals lacking in any previous administrative experience. In many instances persons are designated for

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

high positions on the strength of the fact that they were individuals who accompanied FIDEL CASTRO to Cuba from Mexico on the "Gramma." The Chief of the National Police is a man of no educational qualifications and who by occupation is a taxi-cab driver. His claim to fame is that he lost three brothers in the revolution, and he is one of the original survivors of the "Gramma" expedition. Most members of the Cabinet, although considered to be honest and hard workers, are not known for their previous business or administrative experience. Prior to his accepting the position of Prime Minister, on many occasions in public utterances CASTRO would expound at great length on the Government's policies and then in the same speech would disclaim any responsibilities for mistakes made by public leaders by stating he had not appointed them and what policy such leaders formulated was their own. There is no doubt that there is honesty among the officials in the present Cuban Government. CASTRO has stated he wished Ministers' salaries to be cut in half and indicated that they henceforth would receive \$425.00 per month with nothing being given them for expenses. If this plan is carried through, there is no doubt that some Ministers will resign inasmuch as they could not possibly live on such a low standard of living.
(No dissemination - Public knowledge. Opinion of Legat.)

2/16/59

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING

FIDEL CASTRO, although stating that he is not anti-American in his sentiments, has in public remarks flamed anti-American feeling which previously did not exist in Cuba. His intemperate attacks on United States big business and United States foreign policy have been echoed by other members of his coterie. FIDEL CASTRO has some of the makings of a demagogue. In his speeches he has attacked American news agencies, American big business, American Ambassadors, and American Military Missions.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

It is estimated that at the present time there are approximately 500,000 unemployed in Cuba. Although in the first month of the revolution there were numerous strikes on the part of labor, CASTRO and the Government leaders have pointed out that, although they realize that in most instances the workers had just grievances, workers should defer their demands until such time as the sugar crop has been harvested. It is to be noted that this crop is usually harvested between December 15 and April 15, at which latter date the rains usually commence in Cuba and prevent further work in the cane fields. CASTRO has had good success in convincing the workers that they should return to their jobs, but in public speeches he has pointed out to them that the Government in the future will see to it that their demands are met.

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

CASTRO has stated that agrarian reform is the cornerstone of his economic program. In this respect he stated that in order to combat unemployment, greater job opportunities must be created; that to create greater job opportunities new industries were needed which would be protected by stringent tariffs. Under the agrarian reform the rural population would have more funds with which to purchase products from these new industries. CASTRO, himself, during the first part of February made a trip to the Eastern part of Cuba where he distributed some lands to the peasants.

Factors which tend to create the present poor economic conditions are an unstable labor market with wildcat strikes; the lack of tourism; the freezing of a number of bank accounts and safe deposit boxes; and the hesitancy on the part of business to engage in new enterprises under an unstable government.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES MILITARY MISSIONS

CASTRO on numerous occasions has stated that United States Military Missions must be removed from Cuba. He derides these missions by claiming that they had trained the defeated Batista forces. CASTRO wished to convey the impression that his military genius had defeated a much larger army and, furthermore,

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

an army that had been trained by U. S. military men. Most informed people realize that the defeat of the Batista forces was brought about by corruption on the part of the high Cuban military leaders and poor morale on the part of the average foot soldier. No specific request was made by Cuban officials for the withdrawal of U. S. Military Missions; however, when United States authorities stated that consideration would be given to the withdrawal of such groups, the Cuban Government stated that it would agree to such withdrawal.

Articles have appeared in the public press which state that the Cuban Army will be reorganized in the outlying regions into a rural guard [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)

CASTRO has also mentioned that he had plans to have his Army trained by a military mission from Venezuela. He either forgets or does not know that the Venezuelan Army is being trained by one of the largest U. S. Missions in Latin America.

The old Army of Cuba is completely disorganized, and it has been reported that CASTRO will not permit one official of the old Army to be retained in his position.

[REDACTED] is presently in Havana and is taking a hand in the reorganization of the new Cuban Army.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

2/16/59

STUDENTS TAKE OVER HAVANA UNIVERSITY

During the week of February 3, 1959, the Federation of University Students (FEU) took over the premises of Havana University and ousted the University Council which ruled this institution. The FEU stated that the University Council had not acted rapidly enough in dismissing former faculty members who had close association with the Batista regime and also that such council had not corrected the deficiencies in the university's curricula. As in most Latin American countries, the university students are a strong political force. At Havana University they have always been a source of trouble. FIDEL CASTRO, himself, while a student at Havana University, was considered to be one of the "gangster elements" which terrorized not only the student body but the faculty members. It is known that in the past students have secured degrees from this University by threatening at gunpoint the professors. It is also known that professors have received emoluments for years even though they taught no classes.

The FEU at the present time wants complete voice, not only in the selection of professors but also what subjects will be taught.

A serious bone of contention has arisen with respect to private universities by the application of "Law 11" which abrogates all degrees conferred by these universities during

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

the past two years. The claim is made by the revolutionary government that this is necessary so as not to penalize the students who were fighting with the revolutionary forces during the time that private universities were conferring degrees. The largest of the private universities is that of the American-owned "Villanueva" located in Havana. This university is now closed. Authorities in charge of Villanueva University state that they will not reopen the university until "Law 11" is repealed and also will not tolerate the control of their university by members of the FEU.

The Minister of Education, a young, 28-year-old revolutionary with no previous administrative experience, has been openly backing the FEU in its claims.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge and opinion of Legat.)

CENSORSHIP

As pointed out above, the writ of habeas corpus for "war criminals" has been suspended. It has also been reliably ascertained that international telephone calls and some local telephone calls are being monitored by Government authorities. CASTRO in numerous public statements has attacked the "monopolistic" North American press services, claiming they have not given a true picture of the Cuban revolutionary scene. He

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

has stated he would like to see Latin American nations form a new Latin American press service. CASTRO has proven himself to be very "thin skinned" with respect to any public criticism. The prominent Cuban magazine "Zig Zag", which is noted for its sharp cartoons, bore the brunt of a verbal attack by CASTRO because of several cartoons appearing in the magazine which CASTRO considered to be anti-revolutionary. CASTRO publicly called for a boycott against any periodicals which he considered were attacking the revolution.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

EXECUTIONS OF "WAR CRIMINALS"

To date approximately 325 former followers of the Batista regime have been executed before firing squads throughout Cuba. World press reaction to wholesale executions by present Cuban officials caused CASTRO to invite to Cuba approximately 300 foreign newspapermen in what he called "Operation Truth." In connection with this operation, on January 21, 1959, he delivered a speech in the Central Park of Havana, at which gathering Government officials claimed one million persons were in attendance. In his talk CASTRO called on the people for public support for the execution of Batista "war criminals." The following day, January 22, 1959, the Government staged what was billed a model public trial of one of these "war criminals", which trial was to demonstrate to the world the fairness of the court martial proceedings. The accused was one of the Batista Army commanders

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

with the worst of reputations, namely Major JESUS SOSA BLANCO. The proceedings were televized and were personally witnessed by 17,000 persons. The scene was the Havana Sports Palace, and, instead of a murder trial, it had all the earmarks of a sporting event. The hooting, howling mob cheered on the prosecution and booed the defense. SOSA BLANCO in defense stated that this was not a trial but merely a spectacle like that which was held in the Coliseum of Rome. He was found guilty and ordered to be shot; however, his case was appealed, and, evidently because of the world-wide press attacks on the type of trial he received, a new trial for him has been ordered. It is Legal Attache's opinion he will be shot.

In the Havana area, ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA is the one conducting the trials of the Batista sympathizers. With methodical frequency his court martial hearings result in a sentence of death for the accused.

CASTRO has consistently alleged that such executions are necessary and has stated that the Government will have terminated with them by March of 1959. In many instances those being tried for "war crimes" were officers of the Batista forces who claimed that they killed rebels merely in Army battles. The courts do not listen with much sympathy to the plea that such officers were mainly carrying out their duties. At the present time approximately 20 Cuban aviators of the Batista Army are

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

being tried in Oriente Province for having carried out the orders of their commanding officers to bomb Cuban towns.

There is no voice raised among the revolutionary leaders to condemn those of their members who committed acts of terrorism against the Batista Government. Those rebel sympathizers who threw bombs into stores in Havana during the revolutionary days whereby women were killed and maimed are now considered to be the heroes of the revolution.

Information has been received that one of the individuals who was instrumental in stealing a Miami-to-Cuba bound Cuban Airlines Viscount may now hold an important Government position. In the stealing of this plane, which crashed in Oriente Province on attempting to land, several American citizens were killed. Because of the violent reaction of the press at that time to this haphazard endangering of civilian life, the rebel leaders stated that such attempted theft was done without their sanction and that those involved in it would be punished; however, no such action is known to have been taken.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge and opinion of Legat.)

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

The Partido Socialista Popular (PSP - Cuban Communist Party) daily newspaper "Hoy", which has appeared daily since January 5, 1959, continues to espouse the line of continued

2/16/59

close cooperation between the revolutionary forces with full participation in the new government for all elements which participated in the liberation. The PSP claims such participation. It attempts to closely align the Communists and their program with the Castro Government. Of course, it violently attacks the United States as being "imperialistic" and is highly laudatory of Soviet achievements.

The PSP has openly established its Cuban National Headquarters at Calle Prado 426 in Havana and is reportedly in the process of opening Provincial and Sectional Offices throughout the country.

During the first month of the revolution there were very few public attacks on the part of newspapers or Government officials against the PSP; in fact, to the contrary, July 26 leaders, such as ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA and CAMILO CIENFUEGOS openly stated that they saw nothing wrong with having a legally constituted Communist Party.

Beginning with about February 1, 1959, however, some Havana newspapers have begun to attack Communism. The leading Cuban weekly magazine "Bohemia" carried a six-page article which claimed that Communism in Cuba was merely trying to disrupt normal Cuban-United States relationships. This article pointed out the threat to Cuba of the world-wide conspiracy which was Communism.

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

Other newspapers also have attacked openly the PSP and its leaders, claiming that they took orders from Moscow.

Although in the first few days of the revolution the files of the Bureau for Repression of Communist Activity (BRAC) were confiscated and placed in the hands of ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, information has been received by this office that rebel leaders, including FIDEL CASTRO, now are fearful of the Communist threat and are desirous of forming a highly secret Government organization which would be one to investigate Communism and be vigilant concerning its endeavors.

(S) [redacted] and public source. Disseminated locally and Bureau advised.) b1

The [redacted] publicly stated on January 25, 1959, that the Cuban Revolutionary Government did not contemplate establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The [redacted] however, on February 4, 1959, stated that the Cuban Government was not "anti-anything or anti-any nation" and pointed out that if the United States maintained diplomatic relations with Communist-bloc countries, there is no reason that Cuba should not do likewise. b7C

Information was received by this office that [redacted] a representative of the Russian newspaper "Pravda" had come to Havana from Mexico on January 21, 1959. He was b7C

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

accompanied by [REDACTED] a representative of the Mexico City newspaper "El Popular." Source advised that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7C
D

ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA.

(Source - [REDACTED] disseminated locally and to Bureau by letter February 9, 1959, titled CURRENT SOVIET ESPIONAGE AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.)

b7C
D

[REDACTED] a representative of the PSP to the 21st Communist Party Congress in Moscow, according to public sources, claimed that the PSP of Cuba "working underground at the price of the lives of many of its leaders, actually launched the struggle for unification of all Cuban revolutionary forces."

On February 7, 1959, newspapers in Havana alleged that [REDACTED] the PSP, was going to Moscow to "receive instructions." In a public letter he stated he intended to make a trip to Moscow in connection with the World Peace Council.

b7C

Two sources have advised that [REDACTED] has mentioned that he had fears that the Communists might become too strong, especially in the labor field. Another source has advised that [REDACTED]

b7C

~~SECRET~~

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, one of the July 26 Commanders, is attempting to set up a secret government organization to investigate Communism. //

(Sources - [REDACTED] Disseminated locally and last part to Bureau by cable.)

b2/b7D
b7C

ASYLUM PROBLEM

Some diplomatic establishments in Cuba have been irritated over the attitude of the Cuban Government with respect to the asylum problem. The Cuban Secretary of State alleged that many individuals who had been given asylum by foreign embassies were nothing more than criminals. The diplomatic establishments themselves stated that they were the only ones who could judge to whom they furnished asylum. The problem was further heightened when, on two occasions, planes which were taking asylees out of the country found it necessary to return to Cuba, presumably suffering from mechanical trouble. On one of these occasions the Cuban Government stated that those returning were no longer eligible to receive asylum. After strong protest on the part of the diplomatic embassy involved (Chile), these individuals again were permitted to enter the Embassy. They are still there. It has been rumored that the malfunctioning of the airplanes was merely a ruse whereby Cuban Government authorities hoped to be able to get their hands on some of those seeking asylum. The

~~SECRET~~
Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

irritation of the Cuban Diplomatic Corps reached such a degree

that an official Cuban reception in honor of the Cuban here

~~_____~~ was boycotted by the foreign embassy establishments. b7C

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

2/16/59

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

1. Top Hoodlums

Only two top hoodlums are definitely known to be in Havana area at the present time. They are SANTO TRAFFICANTE and [REDACTED] both Miami Top Hoodlums. Sources have indicated that additional top hoodlums probably would appear on the Cuban scene in the near future if the gambling casinos are reopened. b7C

2. Gambling

FIDEL CASTRO has publicly stated that the gambling casinos will be reopened. Local American gamblers have indicated that they hoped to have the casinos opened by February 21, 1959. Because tourism is at almost a standstill, many casino operators have indicated they would prefer to keep the casinos closed because they feel they would lose less money.

In this connection, sources have indicated that it was [REDACTED] strong stand against reopening gambling casinos which caused him to submit his resignation. In early speeches FIDEL CASTRO had, to a certain extent, committed the new Cuban Government to reopening the casinos on a controlled and limited basis. Subsequent demonstrations by employees of the gambling casinos apparently gave the necessary impetus to the move to get the casinos b7C

2/16/59

reopened. It is expected that the gambling casinos in the Sans Souci and Tropicana night clubs, as well as in the Hotels Riviera, Eliten, Nacional, and Capri will reopen. Also, there have been indications that the casinos in the Hotels Comodoro and Plaza possibly may reopen. The reopening of gambling casinos will be done on a trial basis, and there are definite indications that the Cuban Government contemplates "taking over" these casinos after a period of a few months. American gamblers in Havana recognize that this may happen but are confident that Cuban operated and managed gambling casinos will not be successful and will not attract tourists.

3. "Take"

No definite pronouncement as yet has been made by the Cuban Government as to the percentage of profit the Government desires to receive from gambling operations. As previously reported, FIDEL CASTRO on one occasion stated that the casino profits would be divided as follows:

- 40 per cent - Cuban charity;
- 30 " " - tourist promotion;
- 30 " " - casino operators.

One source has indicated that this statement by CASTRO concerned itself with the gross take of the casino rather than with the net profit and pointed out that no casino could operate on 30 per cent of the gross take for the casino operator.

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

4. Police Tie-Ups With Organized Crime

As yet, there has been no indication of any police tie-ups with organized crime. There is, of course, as yet a substantial lack of organization on the part of the various Cuban law enforcement agencies, as well as a lack of clarity as to just what jurisdiction these agencies have. In addition, there has been no indication as to what particular police agency might have contact with or jurisdiction of gambling casinos.

5. Other Criminal Activity

No new developments.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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FOI/PA # 245,379
APPEAL #
Airgram
E.O. # 12351
DATE 11/18/85 INITIALS oms
Declassified by per State Dept. 7/16/86

URGENT

3-4-59

CONFIDENTIAL

XX

Cablegram

DECLASSIFIED ON

BY per State Dept. Letter 7/16/86

SPSci/Dms

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Nease ✓
Parsons ✓
Rosen ✓
Trotter ✓
W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holloman ✓
Gandy ✓

DeLoach ✓
McGuire ✓
W.C. Sullivan

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO. 629

11/18/85
Classified by 91451 oms
Declassify on: OADR 245,379

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER, IS - CUBA. [REBUCAB FEBRUARY 3 LAST. EMBASSY RECEIVED FOLLOWING CONFIDENTIAL TELEGRAM FROM STATE DEPARTMENT MARCH 3 WHICH WAS MADE KNOWN TO THIS OFFICE TODAY. QUOTE FOR LEGAL ATTACHE FROM LEGAL ADVISER. THE DEPARTMENT WAS APPROACHED BY MILTON WESSEL, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR COORDINATION JUSTICE ACTIVITIES RELATING TO ORGANIZED CRIME. WESSEL IN TURN HAD BEEN APPROACHED [REDACTED] MIAMI ATTORNEY, REPORTED TO REPRESENT [REDACTED] SUGAR STABILIZATION INSTITUTE. [REDACTED] REFERRED TO AS [REDACTED] (HABANA), AND [REDACTED] UNDERSTOOD TO BE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF SUPERVISION OF GAMBLING. BOTH STATED CUBA WANTED TO REOPEN GAMBLING CASINOS BUT WANTED TO BE ASSURED SPONSORS LEGITIMATE AND REQUESTED INFORMATION ON AMERICANS ENGAGED IN SUCH ACTIVITIES. [REDACTED] OFFERED IN TURN INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO WESSEL OFFICE, IMMIGRATION, ETC. IN DEPARTMENT'S VIEW UNDESIRABLE INITIATE SUCH EXCHANGE THROUGH U. S. INTERMEDIARY SUCH AS [REDACTED] ACCORDINGLY, HAVE INFORMED WESSEL TO TELL [REDACTED] TO HAVE CUBAN PRINCIPALS MAKE DIRECT APPROACH LEGAL ATTACHE, U. S. EMBASSY, HABANA. WESSEL MAIN OFFICE IS ROOM 607, U. S. COURT HOUSE, FOLEY SQUARE NEW YORK CITY. [REDACTED] UNQUOTE THIS OFFICE HAS RECEIVED NO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

EX-132

10 MAR 9 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

If the information contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Memo. AG
cc - wessel
cc - Anderson
3-5-59
C.L.G. : sub

MAR 13 1959

one auto copy
3-10-59

DEC-53

109-12-210-45

cc. Mr. Belmont
cc. Mr. Roach

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Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Airgram

CONFIDENTIAL

☒ XX

Cablegram

PAGE TWO FROM HAVANA NO. 629

REQUEST FROM OFFICIALS HERE FOR INFORMATION ON AMERICANS
 OPERATING GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENTS [REDACTED] IS [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] HAVANA. [REDACTED] IS [REDACTED] SUGAR
 AND SUPERVISES CASINOS. [REDACTED]
 INSTITUTE. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT
 OF FUTURE INFORMATION.

b7C
 as tele. and per
 State Letter 7/11/58
 sp scilaw

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 4-4-59

11:46 AM

MJC-MAP

This is outrageous
 presumption of
 Wessel's part. Send
 memo to A.G.; Walsh
 & Anderson pointing
 out we have long had
 established of these
 & such matters as this
 should be taken up through
 channels particularly in
 view of critical diplomatic
 situation. I have orally
 alerted Anderson.

Memo to
 AG 3/5/59
 CAG: [REDACTED]
 1546

CONFIDENTIAL

- Mr. Rosen

March 9, 1959

Legal Attache, Havana

Director, FBI

AMERICAN GAMBLING ACTIVITIES IN HAVANA, CUBA

Reurcable 3/4/59 captioned "Foreign Political Matter, IS - Cuba."

Information was received from the Cuban Legation in Havana, Cuba, dated 2/25/59, captioned "Foreign Political Matter, IS - Cuba."

VEN:slm

1 - 109-12-210 (Foreign Political Matters - Cuba)

NOTE:

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

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YELLOW
DUPLICATE
MARCH 9 1959
MAILED

109-12-210 -
NOT RECORDED
65 MAR 17 1959

60 MAR 18 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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pse _____
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AIRTEL

3/2/59

FROM:

SAC, NEW YORK (100-13444)

SUBJECT:

IS-C

Re NY airtel to Bureau dated 2/26/59, and NY letter to Bureau dated 2/27/59.

Enclosed are 5 copies of a letterhead memorandum for appropriate dissemination.

The sources referred to in the letterhead memorandum and in order of appearance are Panel sources.

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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60327NLS/KOB

3-Bureau (100-61835) (RM)
3-New York (100-13444)

(1)
Investigative
(1)
Investigative

WAL:JWH
(6)

/ ENCLOSURE

103 MAR 20 1959

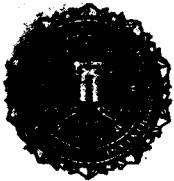
NOT RECORDED

109-12-210-62/67D

POLITICAL MATTERS 67C

Q 48A

67C



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York
March 2, 1959

NY 100-13444

Re: [REDACTED] b7C
Internal Security - C

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, attended a meeting entitled, "Eye-Witness Report on the Cuban Revolution," [REDACTED] Foreign Editor [REDACTED] Sunday evening, February 15, 1959, at Brighton Beach Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. b7C

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

Source advised, among other things, that [REDACTED] stated that he had addressed large groups from one end of the island to the other. The groups had had one thing in common, a contempt, even hatred, for the United States Government, particularly for the State Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a respect, even love for the American people as represented by the group at this meeting. The American Government had supplied Batista with arms, planes and bombs, and has trained the Batista pilots. He had seen many villages that had been bombed. The Isle of Pines had been a prison for Political Prisoners and had been the scene of tortures. Ambassador Smith must have been aware of these tortures as Federal Bureau of Investigation men had been assigned to the Island. In the Batista files, five identification cards of Federal Bureau of Investigation men had been found. It was their job to put the finger on Castro supporters. b7C

Another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who attended the above-mentioned meeting, advised on February 22, 1959, that [REDACTED] b7C

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109-12-210-
ENCLOSURE

PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This report is loaned to
you by the FBI, and neither
it nor its contents are to
be distributed outside the
agency to which loaned.

in his talk that he arrived in Havana, Cuba, on the same day that Fidel Castro arrived there.

Source advised that [redacted] stated that Batista cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and that the FBI sent five FBI Agents incognito to Cuba during the revolution. [redacted] further stated that these five FBI Agents took positions with the Batista Secret Police with the idea of keeping an eye on Americans who came to Cuba during the Revolution. b7C

Source also advised that subject also stated in passing that the Batista Secret Police are even worse than the FBI.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION N
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b7C

100-6193

9-12-210-

Date: March 11, 1959

S.T.
7/2

To: Mr. E. Tamm Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 2nd Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60367NRP/BJ

b7C

Reference is made to previous communications concerning captioned individual.

Information has been received that [REDACTED] since his return from Cuba, has been making [REDACTED] regarding the Cuban situation in the New York City area and that he contemplates additional speeches on the same subject throughout the United States.

b7C

According to one source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, [REDACTED] in a speech delivered on February 15, 1959, in New York City, stated he had addressed large groups on the "Island" and that these groups had a common contempt and even hatred for the United States Government, particularly the United States Department of State and the FBI. [REDACTED] had a respect and even love for the American people. [REDACTED] accused the United States Government of having supplied Batista with arms, planes and bombs and of [REDACTED] Batista's pilots. [REDACTED] added that he [REDACTED] had been bombed; that the [REDACTED] had been a prison for political [REDACTED] and that United States [REDACTED] had been a [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]

b7C

The above is submitted for your information.

63 MAR 24 1959

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject in Security Index and key figure of New York Office. He has served in editorial capacity for communist publications for many years and has given numerous speeches for communist causes for many years. He recently traveled to Cuba as a correspondent for "The Worker." Since his return he has written articles regarding the Cuban situation for "The Worker" and has been giving public speeches under communist auspices on the same subject.

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b7C

3-12-59

Airtel

To: SAC, New York
2 - Miami

From: Director, FBI (109-12-210)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Reurairtel 3-5-59 with enclosures captioned "Cuban Revolutionary Activities." Enclosures contain data indicating Castro Government to be overthrown by end March; testamental dinner being planned for [redacted] to coincide with overthrow Castro; and, that [redacted] Directorate Revolucionaria planning coup against Castro Government. New York and Miami immediately contact sources and informants for any confirmation this date and all information concerning testamental being planned for [redacted]. Keep Bureau advised.

b7C

1 - Havana

Serial 418

Serial 473

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

VEN:jlc
(8)

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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267AL/BCE/18P

REC-92

MAILED 30
MAR 12 1959
COMM-FBI

107-12-11-453

6 MAR 13 1959

SJD/pac

on _____
out _____
to _____
ins _____
fr _____
or _____
Sullivan _____
Room _____
in _____

63 MAR 18 1959

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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3/13/59

CODE

CABLEGRAM

DEFERRED

30986

TO LEGAT, HAVANA
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

4/8/99

60267M8 BCE/18B

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA, IS - CUBA. ALLEGATION RECEIVED
CASTRO GOVERNMENT WILL BE OVERTHROWN BY END MARCH.

AUTHENTIC ORGANIZATION WILL BE COALITION GOVERNMENT CHOICE FOR
PRESIDENCY. TESTIMONIAL DINNER PLANNED FOR NEW YORK TO
COINCIDE WITH OVERTHROW CASTRO GOVERNMENT.

DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ALLEGEDLY PLANNING OVERTHROW CASTRO
REGIME. SUGGEST ANY CONFIRMATION. IMMEDIATELY SURVEY ANY INFORMATION
INDICATING EXTENT OPPOSITION TO CASTRO, IDENTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL
GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS, EXTENT COMMUNIST INFLUENCE AMONG OPPOSITION
GROUPS AND ESTIMATE THEIR CAPACITY TO INITIATE ACTION WHICH MIGHT
OVERTHROW CASTRO GOVERNMENT.

b7C

C

952

REC-46

ENC. 1432-1439 BY hgt

CK. 1443-1505 BY RWH

20 MAR 16 1959

APPROVED BY

RECEIVED BY

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

NOTE: Cable being sent in view of Cuban situation. It should be sent
via State Dept. facilities at no cost to Bu. Cable must be in code room
5 p.m. daily, if State Dept. facilities are to be used. If cable
rives too late to be sent by State Dept. facilities, it should be held
until the next morning.

57 MAR 18 1959

Code Room

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SENT VIA CABLE 3/13/59 10:49 AM di

031-100-1 AKA * - 85 C-1

23 MAR 17 1958

107-112-11
NOT RECORDED
141 MAR 16 1959

ALL THE INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/8/99 BY 60262 NLS/DCE/KOB

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
141 MAR 17 1959

52 MAR 18 1959

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/8/94 BY 100207 NLS/KCE/K89

02/17/01 11:11 AM - C. J. A.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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DATE 4/8/99 BY 60267 NLS/BCE/KSB

REC- 56

NOT RECORDED

20 MAR 18 1959

NAT. INT. SEC.

456

67C

50 MAR 24 1959

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 3/18/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

CONFIDENTIALSUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

ReBuairtel dated 3/12/59.

Classified by SP-6/1/59
Declassify on: OADRClassified by SP-1/6/81/PK
Declassify on: OADR 229740

NYC, on 3/16/59 advised that she had spoken to [redacted] Hotel Bretton Hall, who has many contacts and friends in Havana and who is closely associated with [redacted]. [redacted] stated that on Sunday evening, 3/15/59, she specifically asked [redacted] about how plans were coming for the testimonial dinner to be held in NY during the latter part of March, 1959. [redacted] according to [redacted] stated that they have temporarily postponed this planned testimonial dinner for [redacted] due to the unsettled political situation in Cuba and also due to the fact that they did not consider this time to be propitious politically for [redacted] to be so honored. [redacted] told [redacted] that all they had done concerning this planned testimonial dinner was to canvas various Latin American Consulates in NYC and the general reaction to this affair was that it was not the proper time to have a dinner in honor of [redacted] according to [redacted]. [redacted] stated that the plans have been temporarily postponed until the political situation clears in Havana, Cuba.

The NYO has no further information concerning [redacted] the Directorio Revolucionario, or the rumor concerning a planned coup against the CASTRO Government. The NYO is alert to any information regarding [redacted] and in the event any definite word is received about his plans, the Bureau will be immediately advised.

[redacted] a reporter for "El Diario de Nueva York", a Spanish language newspaper published daily in NYC, was interviewed on 3/9/59 at which time he stated it was rumored that [redacted] one of the [redacted] the Directorio Revolucionario, was offered the governorship

- ③ Bureau (109-12-210)(RM) *CUBA*
1-Miami (RM)(Info)
1-New York (109-112)

FJO:caa
(5)DECLASSIFIED BY SP-6/Mac/pule
ON 6-22-94 (SP-6) **CONFIDENTIAL**

MAR 20 1959

NAT. INT. SEC.

MAR 27 1959

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

100 HAVANA

407

MAR 24/59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of the Province of Havana, and that in order to placate [REDACTED] the Cuban Government was going to offer him one of the mayorships of Havana, Cuba, replacing [REDACTED] who is the [REDACTED] of the July 26th Movement.

b7C

[REDACTED] on 3/16/59 advised that she had spoken to [REDACTED] on 3/15/59 and [REDACTED] stated that the rumor concerning [REDACTED] becoming a mayor of Havana was not true, but [REDACTED] did not elaborate.

b7C

For the information of the Bureau and Miami, WALTER WINCHELL, well known syndicated columnist, on his radio broadcast from NY on 3/15/59 stated that despite denials by FIDEL CASTRO, a liberation army was being organized to invade the Dominican Republic and that plans for these landings have been delayed by differences, and that Venezuela is opposed to FIDEL CASTRO's cooperation with Dominican Communists.

WINCHELL also stated in this broadcast that FIDEL CASTRO's troubles are beginning and that an underground movement against CASTRO is spreading. WINCHELL stated that the new rebels opposed to CASTRO have connections inside CASTRO's top ranks. WINCHELL also stated that the Communists now control 25 out of 29 labor unions in Cuba. WINCHELL further said that he was told not to be surprised if the CASTRO Government is completely overthrown within the next six weeks.

WINCHELL also had an item in his 3/15/59 broadcast from Santiago de Cuba where 25 young men had been arrested and were charged with an attempt to seize arms and a yacht for an expedition to the Dominican Republic.

[REDACTED] who substituted for DREW PEARSON on the 3/15/59 DREW PEARSON broadcast, stated that PEARSON was at the present time touring the Caribbean getting information on possible revolution in that area.

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] stated that DREW PEARSON had sent a cable from San Juan, Puerto Rico, regarding FIDEL CASTRO and stated that CASTRO had a problem in that he, CASTRO, has a large number of troops in Havana and that he, CASTRO, has an ambition to be a leader of the Caribbean islands and Central America. PEARSON, in this cable to [REDACTED] stated that CASTRO forces will land in Haiti on 3/31/59 at a point 50 miles from Cuba and that a bloody battle would be fought in the mountains between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. PEARSON also stated in this cable that the United States was on the spot because of the Pan American Union and that the whole Caribbean area was about ready to boil over.

b7C

[REDACTED] New York City, telephonically contacted the NYO on 3/17/59 and stated that he has information from reliable sources in Havana to the effect that the CASTRO Government will not be able to last until the end of April, 1959. [REDACTED] was reluctant to discuss this matter at length over the telephone and advised that he would see SA [REDACTED] within a few days and furnish additional information regarding this matter.

(u)

b7C

[REDACTED] BSS, NYCPD, on 3/16/59 advised that the NYCPD had been told that in connection with CASTRO's visit to Washington on 4/17/59 CASTRO was scheduled to come to NYC and would speak before the UN on 4/20/59. The NYO is desirous of conducting an interview with [REDACTED] and his wife.

[REDACTED] but an interview at this time may jeopardize [REDACTED] As soon as an opportunity presents itself to interview [REDACTED] this interview will be conducted by the NYO in an attempt to obtain additional information concerning the political situation in Cuba and any alleged plans for invasions in the Caribbean area which might originate from Cuba.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office MEXICO, D. F.	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 3/4/59	Investigative Period 2/27-3/4/59
TITLE OF CASE FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA		Report made by <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px;"></div>	Typed by mar
		CHARACTER OF CASE FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS	

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] Acting Cuban Consul stated that he expected approximately 3,000 Cuban exiles in Mexico to return to Cuba. Meeting sponsored by "Mexican Association of Friends of Cuba", a Communist dominated group, held in Mexico City 1/25/59 to demonstrate support for the new Cuban Revolutionary Government. Cuban Government sponsored delegation visited Mexico City 2/12-17/59. Mass meeting honoring delegation held 2/16/59 in Nuevo Teatro Ideal in Mexico City. NPPR **[REDACTED]** and **[REDACTED]** traveled from Mexico City to Havana, Cuba, 2/9/59 and were expected to return in early March, 1959.

4/8/99
CLASSIFIED BY 60201NLS/DCE/KOB
EX-136

- P -

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Special Agent in Charge Made: 6 - Bureau (109-430) 1 - U.S. Embassy and [REDACTED] Mexico City (Circulation) 1 - Mexico City (109-70) 50 MAR 27 1959	Do not write in spaces below <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">109-12-710-460</div> <div style="text-align: center;">MAR 11 1959</div>
--	--

AGENCY **100 - Havana**
 DATE FORW. **3-18-59**
 HOW FORW. **WAT/jan**
 BY **[Signature]**

MAR 11 11 55 AM '59

1 photo - NY + [unclear] rights
 3-19-59 [unclear]

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EXP. PROC.

REC-1
EX-136
62



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington 25, D. C.

March 4, 1959

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

4/8/99
CLASSIFIED BY 60267NLS/ME/1/88
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS -
CUBA

Cuban Embassy - Mexico City

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

On January 2, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]
is well-known in Communist circles in Mexico City and is
considered to be a Communist. [REDACTED] b2 b7C

[REDACTED] b2 b1

[REDACTED] b2 b1

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~~SECRET~~

109-HX-12-210-4160. Document dated 3-4-59

~~SECRET~~

*Reported by
Communication*

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

*Cuban Embassy employed
Mexican official of the
Government of the United States*

*Cuba
Mexico*

The January 18, 1959 issue of "Excelsior", Mexico City daily newspaper, carried an article on page 1a which reflected that the Mexican Foreign Office had received no official communication regarding the status of [REDACTED]. The Foreign Office stated, according to this article, that it regarded [REDACTED] in the same light as any other private Cuban citizen. The article reflected further that the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City had advised that [REDACTED] had been named [REDACTED].

It was noted that [REDACTED] had previously served as [REDACTED] following the fall of the Machado Government in Cuba. On this occasion he was named Ambassador by the revolutionary junta of Grau San Martin and served in this capacity in Mexico for four or five months.

*Cuba
Mexico*

b7C

Return of Cuban Exiles to Cuba

The January 5, 1959 issue of "Excelsior" carried an article on page 1a reflecting the results of an interview with [REDACTED] of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. [REDACTED] stated that at the beginning he had known of approximately 700 Cuban exiles who resided in or near Mexico City who desired repatriation to Cuba. He went on to say that he had received hundreds of telegrams from all parts of Mexico from additional Cuban exiles and that he estimated that approximately 3,000 such exiles would return from Mexico to Cuba.

*Cuba
Mexico*

b7C

[REDACTED] (S)

*Cuba
Mexico*

b2

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Meeting Held January 25, 1959 in
Mexico City to Demonstrate Support
for New Cuban Government

On January 26, 1959, the Mexico City press carried articles concerning the above meeting which was held from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on January 25, 1959 at the Union Hall of the Electrical Workers Union. The articles noted the meeting had been organized by the "Asociacion Mexicana de Amigos de Cuba" (Mexican Association of Friends of Cuba) (AMAC), to demonstrate support for FIDEL CASTRO RUZ and the new Cuban Government.

[REDACTED] (S) b2
[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] estimated that between 800 and 1,000 individuals attended this meeting of whom the great majority were members or sympathizers of the PCM, the "Partido Popular" (Popular Party) (PP) and other Marxist groups. 11/10/60

[REDACTED] advised that the presidium was composed of [REDACTED] AMAC; [REDACTED] the Electrical Workers Union; [REDACTED] in the Railroad Workers Union; [REDACTED] the National University of Mexico; [REDACTED] the PCM; [REDACTED] in the Revolutionary Teachers Movement; [REDACTED] in the Mexican Peace Movement; [REDACTED] the "Circulo de Estudios Mexicanos" (Circle of Mexican Studies) (CEM), which has been previously described by [REDACTED] b2/b7D
b7C
b1

[REDACTED] at the National University of Mexico; and [REDACTED] in the Federal District.

[REDACTED] advised that the following persons spoke at the meeting: b2/b7D

[REDACTED] referred to the revolutionary action of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ to liberate Cuba from the b7C

~~SECRET~~-3-

tyranny of FULGENCIO BATISTA, who he stated was supported by the United States which is now critical of the CASTRO regime for executing prisoners who were accused of war crimes.

[REDACTED] spoke briefly and thanked those in attendance for their support of CASTRO and the new Cuban Government. She stated that she had to leave the meeting early inasmuch as she was preparing to return the following day to Cuba. b7C

[REDACTED] condemned the dictatorship of BATISTA which he stated was in the service of American imperialism. He stated that the Mexican youth sent greetings to the Cuban youth and to FIDEL CASTRO RUZ for their success in overthrowing BATISTA. b7C

[REDACTED] commented that approximately two years prior thereto he had given a complete physical examination to FIDEL CASTRO RUZ before he embarked on his revolutionary undertaking in Cuba. He attacked the United States for its alleged support of BATISTA. b7C

[REDACTED] stated that the Electrical Workers Union was behind the Cuban movement and that in the past Cuban exiled youth had held meetings at the Union Hall of the Electrical Workers Union. He advocated that the Mexican Electric Light Company be nationalized. b7C

[REDACTED] attacked the United States for interference in Latin American affairs and stated that BATISTA and other dictators were nothing more than puppets of the United States. He stated that all workers should unite into a single party in order to fight for their rights and higher standards of living. He stated that the action in Cuba demonstrated that success can be had against the "Colossus of the North." He stated that the anti-imperialist movement should be initiated on the arrival of [REDACTED] (from his current European and Asiatic tour), and with the arrival of CASTRO RUZ to Mexico as Ambassador Extraordinary at the specific request of the Mexican people. [REDACTED] asked for the abolition of the "disolucion social" (sedition) laws, which permit the arrest of "political prisoners" for attacks against the government. He made reference to b7C

dictators in Latin America who are supported by the United States and suggested that Mexican youth go to other countries to assist in the attempts to overthrow these other dictators.

[REDACTED] attacked colonialism and imperialism and stated that in 1954, a government which is not supported by the people, took over in Guatemala. He stated that this government is also an enemy of the people of Mexico as evidenced by the recent strafing of Mexican boats in the Gulf of Mexico. He stated that this action was taken in an effort to provoke an incident with Mexico and that this was at the instigation of imperialistic interests. b7C

At the close of the meeting support was voiced to [REDACTED] for his action in breaking off relations with Guatemala on January 23, 1959. b7C

The press generally reported the above meeting with no comments. "Zocalo", Mexico City daily newspaper, in its issue of January 26, 1959, stated that the meeting, which purported to be a demonstration of support for the new Cuban regime, was actually nothing more than a Communist effort to initiate an anti-imperialist movement. "Zocalo" stated that [REDACTED] revealed the true nature of the meeting when he stated, "the anti-imperialistic movement must be initiated on the arrival [REDACTED] and CASTRO RUZ as Ambassador Extraordinary at the request of the Mexican people." The article pointed out that [REDACTED] discussed progress of world Communism. According to the article, there were shouts "Mueran los gringos" (Death to the Americans). "Zocalo" stated that the railroad workers were represented [REDACTED] the DEMETRIO VALLEJO MARTINEZ group. b7C

The January 23, 1959 issue of "La Voz de Mexico", central organ of the PCM, and the January 24, 1959 issue of "Noviembre", organ of the National Directive Commission of the POCM, carried a joint manifest dated January 21, 1959, of the National Directive Commission of the PP, the Political Commission of the PCM and the Executive Commission of the POCM. The manifest was captioned, "We Support the Cuban Revolution and Oppose Imperialist Intervention." The article stated that the PP, PCM and the POCM were making an appeal

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to all democratic groups in Mexico in order that they would not confuse propaganda emanating from imperialist circles of the United States which tends to misrepresent happenings in Cuba and that they demand support by the Mexican Government of Cuba in its efforts to bring about the desired results of the revolutionary movement. The article stated that the Cuban revolution is the most popular revolution in that country's history since it obtained its independence from Spain. It stated that the Cuban people and their provisional government should take advantage of the numerous experiences of Latin America in their struggle for national independence and against the forces of foreign imperialism. The article further stated, in part, that undoubtedly North American imperialism will try and bring about a failure of the Cuban revolution, utilizing various means. It stated that already the imperialists have attempted to plant discord among the various revolutionary forces in order to destroy their unity and bring about a failure of the revolutionary movement. The manifest said that all revolutionary forces must remain united in order to bring about a guarantee of the success of the revolution.

Visit of the 26th of July Movement
Delegation to Mexico City
February 12 - 17, 1959

The February 17, 1959 issue of "El Universal", Mexico City daily newspaper, carried an article identifying the Cuban delegation as follows:

[REDACTED] the
delegation:

[REDACTED] priest;

[REDACTED] soldier;
[REDACTED] soldier;

According to the "El Universal" article, the Cuban delegation came to Mexico on February 12, 1959 to explain the

~~SECRET~~

truth regarding the Cuban revolution. It stated further that the group was leaving on the morning of February 17, 1959, enroute to Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Venezuela, returning to Havana, Cuba, in April, 1959. The article noted that the Cuban revolutionary movement was being supported in Mexico by the "pro Red unions."

A handbill which was circulated in Mexico City on February 16, 1959 announced that a meeting would be held at 7 p.m. at the Nuevo Teatro Ideal, Calle Serapio Mendon #15, to listen to the message of liberty and justice which had been brought from the Sierra Maestra by the veterans of FIDEL CASTRO's revolutionary forces. The handbill indicated the meeting was being sponsored by the Electrical Workers Union, Railroad Workers Union, Society of Friends of Cuba, Latin American University Front, National Polytechnic Institute, Section 9 of the Teachers Union, Teachers Revolutionary Movement, National Front of Plastic Arts, Popular Graphic Work Shop, Union of Workers at the Goodrich - Buzkadi Plant, "and other organizations".

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] reported that in addition to the Cuban delegation, the presidium was made up of [REDACTED] the AMAC, [REDACTED] in the Mexican Peace Movement, and [REDACTED] in the Mexican Teachers' Revolutionary Movement. [REDACTED] b2/b7D
b7C

According to [REDACTED] who stated that the Cuban revolution was the result of the tyranny of FULGENCIO BATISTA. The [REDACTED] who discussed the activities of the revolution, beginning with the landing of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ in Cuba. He criticized the press for referring to the executions in Cuba as a "blood bath" and stated that the newspapers had made no comments during BATISTA's regime when towns were machine gunned, killing women, children and elderly people. He stated that the [REDACTED] b2/b7D
b7C

~~SECRET~~

BATISTA regime carried out atrocities, whereas the present government is holding trials and rendering justice.

[REDACTED] discussed the Cuban revolution and compared it with the Mexican revolution. He stated that the Cuban cause was just in its fight for liberty. b7C

[REDACTED] congratulated the Cuban delegation and stated that their cause was just and applauded the Cuban revolutionary forces for overthrowing the BATISTA regime. b7C

[REDACTED] spoke and was very critical of the press for not having printed the true facts regarding the revolution and stated that they were under the influence of United States imperialistic interests. b7C

[REDACTED] Cuban soldier, stated that the revolutionary movement was to defend the rights of the Cuban working class. He brought greetings from the Cuban workers to the Mexican workers who are also fighting for better living conditions. b7C

[REDACTED] stated that she had been a radio entertainer, but had abandoned her career in order to join the fighting forces in the Sierra Maestra where she spoke to the Cuban public over the rebel radio in order to unite them in the cause of liberty. She stated that the Cuban people were tired of BATISTA's tyranny and responded to the call and united in a struggle to overthrow BATISTA who was a worse tyrant than HITLER. b7C

[REDACTED] of the Electrical Workers Union, read a message from the Electrical Workers Union congratulating the Cuban delegation in that their sacrifices had resulted in victory. He stated that the Electrical Workers support all causes of peoples who fight for their liberty. b7C

[REDACTED] stated that care should be taken that the successful revolution in Cuba should not fall in the hands of reactionaries as had been the case in Mexico. He stated that the Mexican revolution had been b7C

~~SECRET~~

in a dormant stage, but that the people were beginning to awaken against a common enemy, imperialism, which he described as the cause of tyranny in America. He stated that Mexico has been the older brother of Latin America, but now Cuba holds this position and should be an example to other countries which are fighting for their liberties.

[redacted] described by [redacted] as a Cuban of Argentinean descent and a newspaperman, stated that he had originally undertaken to inform the world of the true happenings in Cuba and later asked CASTRO RUZ for permission to take up arms in the fight against BATISTA. He stated that the executions presently going on in Cuba are not reprisals against the opposition, but are being meted out only to those murderers of people who merit this action.

b2/b7D
b7C

[redacted] was the final speaker and thanked the Mexican people for the sympathy which they had extended to the Cuban Revolutionary Movement. He stated that the executions in Cuba would not terminate until all the criminals of war were disposed of. He stated that this is not a blood bath, but is justice being meted out at public demand. He stated that the executions will not be finished until all of the criminals are eliminated and true political, economic and social liberties are established in Cuba. He stated that there will be a review in Cuba of foreign concessions which the tyrannical government of BATISTA had given to the United States in order to exploit the riches of Cuba.

b7C

[redacted] advised that the meeting, scheduled to start at 7 p.m., lasted until 11:30 p.m.

b2/b7D

On February 17, 1959 "El Universal" carried an article regarding an interview of [redacted] the Cuban delegation. This interview took place on February 16, 1959, at the Cuban Embassy and was allegedly attended by 100 people, composed of students, laborers, newspaper reporters and curious individuals. According to the article, [redacted] stated that the Cuban revolutionary government has no connections with Communism and is based on democracy and human liberty. He stated "We do not want to know anything about the Communist Party."

b7C

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He added that Communism does not present a problem in Cuba. He said that it must not be forgotten that the July 26 Movement is at the service of the nation and especially the poorer economic classes. With regard to future international relations, [REDACTED] stated that the people of Cuba want to break off diplomatic relations with the government of the Dominican Republic and that the matter is under study. With regard to Russia, he stated there is no inconvenience in maintaining diplomatic relations with Russia. b7C

On February 21, 1959 issue number 16 of the magazine "Rototemas" which describes itself on its mast-head as a "weekly paper of factual politics" appeared on the newsstands in Mexico City. This issue carried no date.

On pages 12 and 13 are photographs of a reception which was held at the home [REDACTED] by the latter in honor of the visiting Cuban delegation, at 6 p.m. on February 16, 1959. The article which accompanied the pictures reflected that the reception lasted one and one-half hours, at the end of which [REDACTED] asked the delegation to take with them to FIDEL CASTRO the warmest congratulations of himself and the Mexican people. b7C

On page 14 of the same paper is a picture of [REDACTED] and an article with the caption "The Yankee Monopolies are the Worst Enemies of Cuba". The body of the article quotes [REDACTED] as saying "from the beginning of the past century, Cuba has been subjected by the United States to the most cruel economic and political subjugation in the black history of Latin America." b7C

The article quoted [REDACTED] further as stating, "FULGENCIO BATISTA was the administrator and guardian of the yankee monopolies in Cuba...of the 161 sugar plantations in existence in Cuba, 100 belong to yankee monopolies - it was principally BATISTA who delivered the economy of the country to North American rapine, sacrificing the present and future of Cubans... The sugar industry of Cuba is confronted in these moments by a crises of over-production which was provoked by the United b7C

~~SECRET~~

"States --- the revolution was caused by this economic problem --- Immediately new international markets for sugar will be developed and later the sugar plantations will be nationalized."

Visit of Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
(NPPR) Leaders to Cuba, February 9, 1959 -

In January, 1959, [redacted] reported that [redacted] and [redacted], NPPR leaders residing in Mexico City, had stated that they welcomed the triumph of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ in Cuba and the ultimate consolidation of other Cuban revolutionary groups with the 26th of July Movement headed by CASTRO RUZ.

b2/b7D
b7C
Cuba

According to [redacted] and [redacted] indicated that when CASTRO RUZ was well-established in Cuba, the NPPR exiles in Mexico would be able to move to Cuba where they could establish a base to assist the NPPR in Puerto Rico.

b2/b7D
b7C

In February, 1959, [redacted] reported that [redacted] and [redacted] departed Mexico City via air on February 9, 1959, enroute to Havana, Cuba. [redacted] indicated further that they intended to remain in Havana until early March, 1959.

b2/b7D
b7C

[redacted] stated further that as of March 4, 1959 they had not returned to Mexico City.

b2/b7D

~~SECRET~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT

OFFICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington 25, D. C.

March 4, 1959

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference is made to the memorandum captioned
as above dated March 4, 1959.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have all furnished
reliable information in the past.

b2/b7D

b2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/8/99 BY 60267MS/BCA/KOB

This memorandum is loaned to you by the
FBI and neither it nor its contents are
to be distributed outside of the agency
to which loaned.

1 photo - 7/9/59 Miami
by RB 13-19-59
WHA/jan

cc - RAB (60), State, [REDACTED] 3-2,
ONE, OSI, Havana
3-18-59
RFB
WHA/jan

b2

109-HA-12-210-460, document dated 3-4-59

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Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (k)(7)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (66-101)

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

DATE: March 19, 1959

In lieu of monthly Intelligence Survey - Cuba, for March, 1959, report captioned FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA has been submitted.

2 - Bureau
1 - Havana
JTH:lg
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/8/99 BY 60267NS/DE/1403

EX-101

REC-29

109-12-210-462

18 MAR 24 1959

MAR 23 5 10 PM '59

BOUCH WVG

NAT. INT. SEC.

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SAC, New York (109-46)

March 23, 1959

REC- 15

Director, FBI (109-480)

EX-102
CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES
IS - CUBA

Reurairtel 3/5/59 with enclosure.

Information contained in the enclosure indicated that [redacted] a registered Dominican agent, stated that the Castro Government would be overthrown by the end of March, 1959, and that [redacted] would be coalition Government's choice for the presidency. Information was also contained in the enclosure that [redacted] was planning a coup to overthrow the Castro Government. b7c

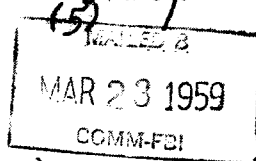
On 3/18/59 Legat, Havana, advised that it was a common rumor in Havana that [redacted] was plotting to become president. Havana advised that [redacted] and other office sources stated, however, that Castro was too strong among the people at the present time for a coup to take place. Havana also advised that according to FBI [redacted] was cooperating with the July 26 Movement and expected to be named [redacted] Havana. This source stated, however, that [redacted] was not to be trusted and would attack Castro if the opportunity presented itself. b7c b2/b7D b7E

The above is for your information.

1 - Miami

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DATE 4/8/99 BY 60267NLS/ROD/B3

VHN:jlw



66 MAR 27 1959

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____

☐ Airgram

SECRET

XX

☒ Cablegram

URGENT 3-18-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 636

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER:- CUBA. REBUCAB MARCH 13 LAST.
 COMMON RUMOR HERE THAT [REDACTED] PLOTTING TO BECOME
 PRESIDENT. [REDACTED] AND OTHER OFFICE SOURCES STATE HOWEVER
 CASTRO TOO STRONG AMONG PEOPLE AT PRESENT FOR COUP TO TAKE
 PLACE. ACCORDING TO PSI* [REDACTED] COOPERATING
 WITH JULY 26 AND EXPECTS TO BE NAMED [REDACTED] HAVANA. SAME
 SOURCE STATED HOWEVER [REDACTED] NOT TO BE TRUSTED AND WILL
 ATTACK CASTRO IF OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 Mac/rde
 ON 6-23-94 (JFK)

JAMES T. HAVARTY

*Potential Security Information

RECEIVED: 3-18-59 11:20 AM HL

REC-15

 109-12-219 464
 23 MAR 24 1959

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 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 109-12-219

6-27-84
 Classified by SP8 Mac/rde
 Declassify on: OADR (JFK)

Classified by SP8 BTG/cw
 Declassify on: OADR 6/22/84
 211326

SECRET

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

REC-93

SAC, Miami

March 25, 1959

Director, FBI (109-12-210)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

EX-136

[REDACTED]

No investigation is desired in this matter. Do not disseminate this information. In the event any pertinent information is received, the Bureau should be promptly advised.

Enclosure

1 - Havana (Enclosure)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

VHN: Jw
(5)
NOTE

[REDACTED]

Olson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAR 26 1959

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Section 552

Section 552a

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| <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(3) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1) |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(8) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5) | <input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9) | <input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6) |
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 25 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 3-25-59 8-23 PM JLD

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 6

FROM SAC, NEW YORK

CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES, FPM DASH CUBA. RE NY TEL MARCH
TWENTY FIVE INSTANT NY TEL THREE TWO FOUR FIVE NINE.

ADVISED SHE RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM ASSOCIATE
OF QUOTE

UNQUOTE AND ASSOCIATE OF CARLOS
PRIO, WHO RETURNED TO NYC LAST EVENING. TOLD THAT
HE HAD JUST RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT FIDEL CASTRO IS BUILDING UP
RESENTMENT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND BLAMING AMERICANS AND THE
U.S. FOR THE REACTIONARY MOVEMENTS AGAINST HIS GOVERNMENT BY
STATING THAT THE U.S. IS DOING NOTHING TO STOP THIS REACTIONARY
ACTIVITY. STATED THAT HIS SOURCE SAID THAT THIS ATTACK
AGAINST THE U.S. IS ONLY A PRELUDE TO AN OFFICIAL REQUEST TO
WITHDRAW ALL PERSONNEL AND CLOSE THE NAVAL BASE AT GUANTANAMO BAY,
ORIENTE, CUBA. STATED THAT DID NOT DISCLOSE HIS
SOURCE BUT IT IS HER UNDERSTANDING THAT BEST SOURCE IS
WITHIN THE CUBAN CONSULATE IN NYC. MAIL COPY SENT MIAMI.

CORR LINE FIFTEEN WORD IEIGHT SHLD BE

END AND ACK PLS

R NY 6 WA CRA

ORIG-MR. BELMONT FOR DIRECTOR

50 APR 1 1959

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 31 1959

109-40-2-210-Not-recorded, document dated 3-25-59

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-470-176

109-12-210-466

CHANGED TO

109-590-6X

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/8/99 BY 60267NKS/BCE/BB

JUN 11 1959

MB

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FOIPA
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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

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REC-39

DECODED COPY

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Nease ✓
Parsons ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm ✓
Trotter ✓
W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holloman ✓
Gandy ✓
DeLoach ✓
McGuire ✓
W.C. Sullivan ✓

☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

URGENT 3-31-59

TO DIRECTOR

229740
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/24/92 BY SP-1 (SK) DSK

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO. 639

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS, IS - CUBA. REBUCAB MARCH 30.

[REDACTED] CAME AS GUEST OF REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT
MARCH 20. BOTH [REDACTED] AND FIDEL CASTRO PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS
AT TELEVISED MASS RALLY HELD EVENING OF MARCH 22 IN HAVANA
CALLED BY CONFEDERACION DE TRABAJADORES CUBANOS (CTC).

[REDACTED] SPOKE OF PERILS THAT FACE CUBAN REVOLUTION AND
MENTIONED CUBA SHOULD BE ALIGNED WITH WEST IN CRUCIAL
STRUGGLE BETWEEN FREE WORLD AND SOVIET SYSTEM. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CTC, INTERRUPTED HIM CLAIMING CUBA NOW
SOVEREIGN AND DID NOT HAVE TO SIDE WITH UNITED STATES IN ANY
WAR. CASTRO FOLLOWED [REDACTED] AS SPEAKER AND STATED HE DIS-
AGREED WITH HIM. CASTRO ATTACKED QUOTE "MONOPOLISTIC PRESS
SERVICES" UNQUOTE CLAIMING THEY DID NOT TELL TRUTH REGARDING
REVOLUTION. CLAIMED ARMS BEING OBTAINED IN FLORIDA BY COUNTER
REVOLUTIONARIES AND THAT FBI HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO FIND EVEN A
PISTOL THERE. HE ATTACKED INTERNATIONAL OLIGARCHY AS ENEMY OF
CUBA AND DENIED IT WAS NECESSARY TO TAKE SIDES IN ANY WORLD
CONFLICT. PRESS ATTACHE HERE STATES UPI GAVE FULL COVERAGE TO
SPEECH AND AP GAVE PARTIAL COVERAGE IN U S TO THESE REMARKS.

ALL HAVANA NEWSPAPERS CARRIED COMMENTS RE STATEMENTS MADE BY
[REDACTED] AND CASTRO. BUREAU ADVISED BY CABLE MARCH 7 THAT CASTRO
HAD PUBLICLY STATED COUNTER REVOLUTIONARIES PURCHASING ARMS IN

REC-39

EX-136

24 APR 1 1959

60 APR 7 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

HANDSOME COPY FILED IN

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

☐ **Airgram**

☒ **Cablegram**

PAGE TWO, FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 639

| MIAMI WITHOUT ANY INTERFERENCE FROM FBI.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 3-31-59 1:31 PM CWA

1 - C. 19. 1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Yellow 1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Liaison

3-30-59

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT (VIA LEASED WIRE)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/8/99 BY 60261NLS/BOE/FD

TO LEGAL ATTACHE HAVANA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS, IS BASH CUBA. ON BREW PEARSON'S BROADCAST MARCH TWENTYNINE, LAST, HE REPORTED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] COSTA RICA MADE SPEECH STATING QUOTE WHILE WE ARE DOING GREAT THINGS IN LATIN AMERICA, WE HAVE TO REMEMBER THAT OUR GREAT FRIEND, THE UNITED STATES, IS ENGAGED IN A DEADLY STRUGGLE WITH RUSSIA. IT IS A STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY AND WE HAVE TO SUPPORT THE UNITED STATES. END QUOTE CASTRO ALLEGEDLY REPLIED QUOTE I HATE TO DIFFER WITH MY HONORED FRIEND FROM COSTA RICA BUT LATIN AMERICANS SHOULD NOT GET MIXED UP IN THIS DISPUTE. IF THERE SHOULD BE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES, CUBA WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL. END QUOTE PEARSON STATED MOST AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS DID NOT PUBLISH THIS INFORMATION. SUCAB FACTS RE THESE ALLEGED STATEMENTS.

REC- 58

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (detached)

NOTE:

The Bureau has received information to the effect that there is a rift between [REDACTED] and Castro. [REDACTED] was reported to have failed in his recent visit to Cuba to convince Castro that Castro's movement is supporting irresponsible communist groups.

WTC:ef
(6)

DO NOT MAIL

50 APR 3 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Sent New Cable 3/30/59 4 P

~~SECRET~~

115

4
(5)

gs

Date: March 4, 1959
To: Director, FBI (109-430)
From: Legat, Mexico (109-70)
Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith are six copies of the report of SA [REDACTED] dated 3/4/59, at Mexico City in captioned matter, together with six copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the evaluation of sources utilized therein.

b7c

REFERENCES

Bulet to Havana dated 1/29/59.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

[REDACTED]

PROC
FILE

IDENTITY OF SOURCES

Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

109-12-210

REC-17

4 - Bureau (109-430) (Enc. 12)
1 - Mexico City
GFM:mar
(5)

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
DATE
HOW FORW.
BY

20 MAR 1959

NAT. AND SEC.

67

~~SECRET~~

EC 109-70

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	Fi
[REDACTED]	✓ Turnover of Cuban Embassy, 1/1/59	1/2/59	[REDACTED]	b2 109-62
[REDACTED]	✓ Meeting on 2/16/59	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	109-6
PSI [REDACTED] through [REDACTED]	✓ Characterization of [REDACTED] as Communist	1/2/59	[REDACTED]	b2 109-6 b2/b
(S) [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1/6/59	[REDACTED]	b2 109
[REDACTED]	✓ [REDACTED]	3/3/59	[REDACTED]	Ins Rep b7
[REDACTED]	✓ [REDACTED]		b1	
[REDACTED]	✓ [REDACTED]			
[REDACTED]	✓ Meeting on 1/25/59	1/26/59	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	Program of 2/16/59 meeting	2/18/59	[REDACTED]	

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

MC 109-70

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent To Whom Furnished	File
[REDACTED]	NPPR leaders' senti- ments re [REDACTED]	1/20/59	SA [REDACTED]	b2/b 105-1 1299
[REDACTED]	Visit of [REDACTED] and to Cuba - 2/9/59	2/25/59	SA [REDACTED]	b2/b 100-1 159

LEADS

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F.

Will continue to follow and report matters of interest with respect to Cuban activities in Mexico relating to the stability of other Latin American countries.

Will report further information developed regarding the association between the NPPR leaders in Mexico and the CASTRO government in Cuba.

Extra copies of the enclosed report and letterhead memorandum, as well as instant cover letter, are being furnished to the Bureau for transmittal to Legat, Havana, and the NYO for information.

This report is being classified "~~Secret~~" inasmuch as information utilized from [REDACTED] in the enclosed report carried that classification. (S) (S)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/8/99 BY 60277 NLS/BJE/BJE

UPI-5

(CASTRO)

SEVERAL LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATS FRIENDLY TO THE UNITED STATES VOICED HOPE TODAY VICE-PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON WILL HAVE A HEART-TO-HEART CHAT WITH CUBAN PRIME MINISTER FIDEL CASTRO DURING HIS UNOFFICIAL VISIT HERE APRIL 17.

THESE DIPLOMATS, WHO DID NOT WANT TO BE IDENTIFIED, ARE DISTURBED OVER CASTRO'S GROWING HOSTILITY TOWARD THE UNITED STATES, ESPECIALLY HIS RECENT STATEMENT THAT CUBA WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL IN THE EVENT OF WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

THEY BELIEVE THAT A FORTHRIGHT TALK BETWEEN NIXON AND THE CUBAN LEADER MIGHT GO A LONG WAY TOWARD DISPELLING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

CASTRO IS DUE TO COME HERE AT THE INVITATION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS TO ADDRESS ITS ANNUAL MEETING. THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS SAID PUBLICLY THAT CASTRO "WILL ASSUREDLY BE WELCOME HERE."

BUT MANY U.S. OFFICIALS ARE KNOWN TO BE COOL TOWARD THE VISIT. THEY WANT CASTRO'S APPOINTMENTS WITH HIGH OFFICIALS KEPT TO A MINIMUM.

THE LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATS SAID IT WOULD BE A GRAVE MISTAKE FOR THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO SNUB CASTRO, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE UNITED STATES IS STILL UNDER FIRE FOR BEING TOO FRIENDLY WITH LATIN AMERICAN DICTATORS.

CASTRO FEELS THAT THE LAST TWO U.S. AMBASSADORS TO CUBA UNDER THE REGIME OF FULGENCIO BATISTA WERE OVERLY FRIENDLY TO THE OUSTED PRESIDENT. HE SAYS THIS IS THE BIG OBSTACLE TO MORE FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

ACCORDING TO THE LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATS, THIS IS WHERE NIXON COULD BE MOST USEFUL.

3/29--40320P

April 2, 1959 - Cuba

107-12-210-
 NOT RECORDED

46 APR 3 1959

APR 3 1959

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

107-12-210

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Section 552

Section 552a

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A. H. Belmont

1/26/59

b7C

POTENTIAL POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS IN
LATIN AMERICA AS RESULT OF CUBAN REVOLUTION

As result of successful overthrow of Batista regime in Cuba on 1/1/59, Fidel Castro, Cuban revolutionary leader, has emerged as a self-appointed leader of the masses in Latin America. His obvious fanaticism points strongly to possibility that he may have dreams of leadership in Latin America, along lines of recent moves in Middle East, to use the impetus of the Cuban revolution as a motivating force in precipitating agitation in other Latin American countries and thereby welding together a sphere of influence in that area in which he would be the predominant force. This theory is strengthened by Castro's recent visit to Venezuela as part of celebration of first anniversary of successful overthrow of dictatorial regime in that country as well as his reported statement before a press conference 1/22/59, reported in "El Mundo" (a Havana newspaper) that he was an admirer of [redacted] Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico) and favored independence of Puerto Rico. b7C

Trend evidenced here points to possibility that Castro may attempt to act as crusader against dictatorial and military governments in Latin America, using as issues fact that such governments represent "vested interests," suppress civil liberties, use "strong arm" tactics and do not represent "the people." In any such crusade the Castro bloc could be anticipated to include Cuba, Venezuela and possibly Costa Rica aligned against Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua based on following analysis.

109-NEW

- ① - 109-12-210 (Cuba)
- 1 - 109-12-209 (Costa Rica)
- 1 - 109-12-211 (Dominican Republic)
- 1 - 109-12-214 (British Guiana)
- 1 - 109-12-217 (Haiti)
- 1 - 109-12-222 (Nicaragua)
- 1 - 109-12-228 (Venezuela)
- 1 - Belmont
- 2 - Roach

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Rosen
Sullivan
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Baumgardner

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - SBD:bbf (20)

4/7/99
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

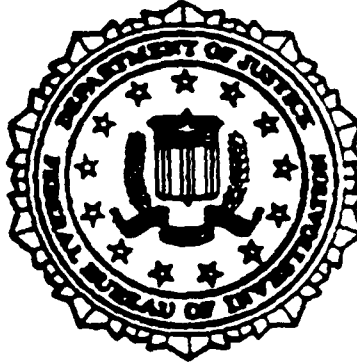
109-12-210
NOT RECORDED
133 FEB 20 1959

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b7C

FEB 20 1959

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

Cuba 1958-1964

FILE NO.

109-HQ-12-210

VOLUME NO.

13

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F B I

Date: 3/31/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-1747)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

ReBulet, 3/12/59, entitled "FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA IS - CUBA," containing data indicating CASTRO government to be overthrown by end March; testimonial dinner being planned for [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] planning coup against CASTRO government.

The following Miami sources were contacted concerning above information. None of the sources were able to furnish any information concerning it.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/20/99 BY 60327NLS/af

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] - Authentic organization member presently in the United States. ^{FLA}

[REDACTED] An American recently returned from Cuba. ^{CUBA, FLA}

[REDACTED] - [REDACTED] ^{CUBA, FLA}

[REDACTED] - Cuban government agent in Miami. ^{FLA, CUBA}

[REDACTED] in Miami. ^{FLA, CUBA}

[REDACTED] Intelligence Unit, Department of Public Safety. ^{FLA}

3 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
2 - Miami (1 - 105-1770)
BJD:sll

(5)

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

57 APR 8 1959

Sent

Per

REC-10
EX-105
18 APR 2 1959
NAT. INT. SEC.

b7C

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b7C/D

b7C

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MM 105-1747

If any information is developed concerning
Paragraph 1, the Bureau will be immediately advised.

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

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DATE 4/8/99 BY 60261 NS/BCE/KB

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
102 APR 14 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN

109-581-33

66 APR 20 1959

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552

Section 552a

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Vasco

Legat, Rio de Janeiro (109-110)

April 15, 1959

REC-33

Director, FBI (109-12-210)-477

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Reurlet 3/31/59. You stated no dissemination has been made of the data in relet since the activities of the delegation were covered by the local press.

In view of the interest of other agencies in Cuban matters, you should promptly submit the information in relet in a form suitable for dissemination.

1 - Havana

VHN:dud
(6)

NOTE: Information concerns the activities of a Cuban delegation which visited Argentina.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/8/99 BY 60371NLS/LODE/KPB

LEGAT
20 APR 15
COMM - FBI

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FBI

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Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
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Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : Legat, Rio de Janeiro (109-110)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

DATE: March 31, 1959

ReBulet 1/29/59.

On March 24, 1959, PCS [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, advised that
the Fidel Castro Cuban delegation which visited Argentina
during March, 1959, consisted of the following:

Soldier
[REDACTED], Priest
Captain
Captain

Soldier
[REDACTED] Soldier

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DATE 4/8/99 BY 60301MS/BCE/HB

According to the source, the [REDACTED] this group
in Argentina was the Argentine [REDACTED]. He
described the purpose of the visit was to correct some
erroneous impressions given by the American press regarding
the Fidel Castro regime in Cuba.

This delegation was received by high officials
of the Argentine Army and also had an interview with the
President of Argentina [REDACTED]

According to the source, none of the members of this
delegation admitted having received an invitation from the
Provisional Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina
but they stated they were in Argentina because of public
demand. The delegation also refused to accept an invitation
to attend a public meeting at Luna Park, Argentina, on
March 22, 1959 because this meeting had been sponsored by
Peronistas and Communists.

The delegates also were guests for lunch at the home
of [REDACTED] CHE GUEVARA, the latter
being in charge of a Communist control organization sponsored
by the Government of FIDEL CASTRO.

3 - Bureau
3 - Rio de Janeiro
(1 - 65-162; 1 - 109-108)

WGF:1j 10 C HAVANA 4-7
(6) m - 4/10/59

1 auto copy
4-17-59

REG-93

2 APR 8 1959

EX-135

NAT. DEF. SEC.

Director, FBI
Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
Bufile 109-12-210
Rio 109-110

3/31/59

No dissemination has been made of the contents of this letter inasmuch as the activities of the delegation were covered by the local press.

An extra copy of this communication has been prepared for Legat, Havana.

This case is being continued in a Pending status inasmuch as the activities of the Cuban delegation in Uruguay and Brazil are still to be reported.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 10, 1959

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____

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McGuire _____
W.C. Sullivan _____

My memorandum 3/30/59 recommended that in connection with scheduled visit of Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, to the United States (now scheduled to begin 4/15/59), we prepare and disseminate on a high level a concise summary of current Cuban developments. This was approved.

Attached is a memorandum setting forth up-to-date highlights of the Cuban situation as received from our sources. If approved, it is planned to disseminate this memorandum on 4/13/59 to Vice President Nixon, Under Secretary of State Herter, the Attorney General, the White House, the [REDACTED] State, and the military agencies.

ACTION:

That the attached memorandum be approved.

Enclosure

RDC:bud:jlw
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/8/99 BY 60271 NS/BCE/KOB

Political matters - Cuba

Let to AG, VP, Herter, Parsons.
State G-2, ONI, OSI
m 4/13/59

EX

REC-10

APR 14 1959

51 APR 14 1959

109-12-210

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Section 552a

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (64-30637)

DATE:

FROM :

SAC, MIAMI (109-1)

SUBJECT:

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

ReBuairtel 2/27/59.

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled: "CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES", based upon information furnished by [REDACTED] who is [REDACTED] in that letterhead memorandum.

[REDACTED] has also furnished considerable information which is being reported separately in a new case entitled: "DEPARTMENT OF LOGISTICS, NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY POLICE, MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, REPUBLIC OF CUBA - FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER - CUBA".

Information subsequently furnished by [REDACTED] will be reported in accordance with the subject matter.

Special Agent [REDACTED] orally acknowledged to [REDACTED] receipt by the Bureau of his letter, and appreciation was expressed on behalf of the Bureau. He has offered cooperation.

C.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. - 9)
 1 - Miami (1 - 109-1
 1 - 105-1747
 1 - 105-1715
 1 - 100-13077
 1 - 105-1738
 1 - 2-165
 1 - 109-45)

GED:ems
 (16)

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NOT RECORDED
 29 APR 17 1959

REC-62

EX-135

18 MAR 24 1959

NAT. INT. SEC.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

60 APR 20 1959

b7C/D

b2/b7D
b7C

b7C/D

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ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida

Re: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

On February 23, 1959, [REDACTED] who has furnished insufficient information to enable his reliability to be evaluated, but who is in contact with well-informed individuals, advised that [REDACTED]

for a select group of individuals. [redacted] Cuba said that GUEVARA is a recognized Communist who was one of the military leaders in the July 26 Revolutionary Movement, under the command of FIDEL CASTRO.

██████████ advised that GUEVARA is an ardent enemy of the United States. On March 9, 1959, ██████████ reported that ██████████

██████████ said that, in his opinion, Communism is rising slowly but surely in Cuba under the CASTRO regime.

On February 23, 1959, [REDACTED] reported that Cuba is now suffering from lack of leadership, administration, and direction. He said that the problems relating to Communism, economic conditions and unemployment are steadily rising and that the Cuban businessman has become greatly concerned over the future of Cuba.

He stated that the four divisions of political

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DATE 10/15/96 BY 602

AGENCY

22-00000

1 ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

109-HQ-12-210-Non-recorded, enclosure dated 4-17-66.

power in Cuba are now as follows:

1. The July 26 Revolutionary Movement, under FIDEL CASTRO.
2. The Revolutionary Directorio, under the [REDACTED] b7C
3. The Autentico Party, under the leadership of CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, former president of Cuba.
4. The career people who served during the BATISTA regime, and the preceding regimes who have been displaced by FIDEL CASTRO with persons of no ability.

[REDACTED] said that opposition to CASTRO is increasing on the part of individuals in groups 2, 3, and 4. b2/b7D

On February 23, 1959, [REDACTED] stated that the CASTRO regime suspects that CARLOS PRIO is the financial backer of a new movement, reportedly [REDACTED] in Miami. [REDACTED] said that it is suspected that PRIO sponsored newspaper articles which recently appeared in the Miami press, wherein [REDACTED] proclaimed himself as being leader of this new movement, alleging that FIDEL CASTRO's government had become anti-American and pro-Communist. b2/b7D b7C

On February 23, 1959, [REDACTED] reported having learned from one of his contacts associated with FIDEL CASTRO that CASTRO had made a promise on his honor that after the revolution succeeded in Cuba, he would support a revolution against the TRUJILLO government in the Dominican Republic. [REDACTED] said that he has received reliable information to the effect that preparations are now being made to carry out this promise. b2/b7D b7C

On February 23, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the followers of FULGENCIO BATISTA, former President of Cuba, now residing in Miami, and members of the group [REDACTED] also now residing [REDACTED] b2/b7D b7C

MM 109-1

in Miami, are not engaged in any organized counter-revolutionary activity, despite contrary claims of the CASTRO government.

██████████ stated on March 9, 1959 that he had learned through personal contact that ██████████ is not holding organizational meetings and is not purchasing arms and ammunition, as has been alleged by the CASTRO government, and that ██████████ and his associates are, at least for the present, interested only in maintaining a safe haven in the United States. ██████████ said that it is entirely possible that ██████████ and other anti-CASTRO Cuban exiles in the United States may, at a later date, engage in organized activity against the FIDEL CASTRO government. ██████████ said that five hundred men, opposed to CASTRO have reportedly gone to the Sierra Maestra mountains in Cuba to organize opposition.

b2/b7D
b7C

██████████ said he had also learned, from persons connected with the CASTRO government, that there is no official plan on the part of the CASTRO government at the present time to ██████████ or other anti-CASTRO Cubans residing in Miami. ██████████ was of the opinion, however, that reprisals of a physical character might be attempted on them locally by individuals acting either with or without official Cuban sanction.

b2/b7D
b7C

██████████ stated on March 9, 1959 that ██████████ is behind the newspaper "Tribuna", an anti-CASTRO weekly publication recently started in Miami, ██████████

b2/b7D
b7C

It is to be noted that ██████████ and his wife, ██████████, were accused by Cuban revolutionaries during 1958 of being "chivatos", or stoolpigeons for the BATISTA government. It is also to be noted that ██████████ is a former newspaper editor in Cuba who supported the BATISTA regime.

b2/b7D
b7C

PROPERTY OF THE FBI--This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 30, 1959

FROM : [REDACTED]

229740
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6/7/85 BY SP-1034/PSX

Tolson	
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Trotter	
W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: THE CUBAN SITUATION

POLITICAL MATTER: CUBA

Fidel Castro, Cuban Prime Minister, has been invited to address American Society of Newspaper Editors at annual meeting on April 17, 1959, in Washington, D.C. Invitation was extended privately and at this point there is no indication from State Department, other than statement Castro would be welcomed here, as to whether or not visit will take on aspect of an official visit with official conversations aimed at some sort of rapprochement with Cuba. Atmosphere appears to be one of hesitation and "wait and see" in both Cuban and U.S. Government circles.

Data developed by Bureau is being afforded widespread dissemination on daily basis to other government agencies to contribute to over-all picture and evaluation of Cuban situation. We will continue to do this.

The "Washington Daily News," 3-30-59, reports hope of several Latin American diplomats that during Castro's visit Vice President Richard M. Nixon will have heart-to-heart chat with him indicating it would be grave mistake for U.S. to snub Castro. News report indicates some U.S. high officials are cool toward visit and want Castro's official appointments kept to minimum.

RECOMMENDATION:

Irrespective of whether or not Nixon meets with Castro, we plan to issue on 4-13-59 a concise memorandum summarizing Cuban situation to Nixon. Under Secretary of State Herter, the White House, [REDACTED] the State Department and the military agencies. This dissemination will be designed to afford a readable synopsis of situation and 4-13-59 date has been selected to enable presentation of a timely and up-to-date picture of situation, devoid of conflicting rumors insofar as possible. Of course we will follow up with similar dissemination where there are significant developments subsequent to that date.

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Roach

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

SBD:fjb
(6)

62-APR-16 1959

REC-93

APR 14 1959

Excellent. This shows
real foresight. Let me
have more of it. b7C

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 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

☐ Airgram

☒ Cablegram

URGENT 4-14-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 660

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA. IN VIEW OF FIDEL CASTRO'S TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES AND UNSETTLED POLITICAL SITUATION HERE, THIS OFFICE TAKING ALL NECESSARY MEASURES TO PROTECT PROPERTY AND PERSONNEL.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 4-14-59 12:25 PM HJT

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 DATE 4/19/99 BY 60301 NLS/BCE/1013

REC-91

104-12-210-4845-12

8 APR 16 1959

EX-135

cc: Mr. Belmont
 cc: Mr. Roach

60 APR 20 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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OVER

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (109-12)

SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
FOREIGN POLITICAL Matters

Enclosed herewith is a fourteen-page Thermo-fax copy of a paper titled "CURSO DE ECONOMIA POLITICA" (Course in Political Economy) which was furnished to this office [REDACTED] U. S. Embassy, Havana, Cuba. He stated this material is being taught to the officers and cadets of the present Cuban Revolutionary Army.

It is believed that the Bureau may desire to translate the above material, analyze it, and determine from what sources the material may have been secured.

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Letter to Havana
5/13/59 Translation
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TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH
COURSE IN POLITICAL ECONOMY

FIRST LESSON

1. - What Political Economy Represents:

Political economy is a part of the studies of the social sciences. It studies the laws of the social production and of the distribution of the material goods in the various phases of human society.

The basis on which the life of society rests is the material production.

In order to live human beings need food, clothing, houses, etc.; and in order to obtain these goods they must produce them, and in order to produce them, they must work them.

Human beings do not produce the material goods, singly or individually, but together with others, in groups and in companies. Therefore, the production is always and under any conditions a social production and the work a social activity or ~~by~~ a social individual.

The work is the activity of the human being directed to one end, through which he transforms and adapts the objects of nature for the satisfaction of his necessities. The work is a natural exigency, an unavoidable condition in life; without work there is no life.

The objects of the work are as follows: That which the work of man ~~concerns~~. Sometimes they are directly offered by nature, such as trees, minerals, etc. When they are primarily submitted to the action of work, they are called primary materials, such as the mineral for the fabrication of dwellings, the thread for the manufacture of fabrics, etc.

The means of work are those means which man uses in order to operate on the objects of work and to convert or transform them; the tools are the best example of means of work. The degree of development of the instruments of production indicates the power of society over nature.

The power of work is the physical and spiritual capacity of the human being which permits the production of the material goods.

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The instruments of production, with which the material goods are obtained, and the human beings which use these instruments and effect the production of material goods thanks to a certain productive experience and their habits for the work, form the productive forces of society. The fundamental productive force of human society, in all stages of its development, is represented by the working masses.

The determined social relations which human beings have during the process of production of material goods form the relations of production..

The relations of production comprise: a) the forms of ownership of the means of production; b) the positions which as a consequence of this occupy the different social groups in the production and the mutual relation between them; c) the forms of distribution of the products, derived from the ownership of the means of production and position which men occupy in it.

The character of the relations of production depends on to whom the means of production belong (the soil, the forests, the waters, the subsoil, the primary materials, the instruments of production, the buildings in which production takes place, the ways and means of communication, etc.), whether they are property of certain individuals, social groups or classes who use these means to exploit the workers, or whether they belong to the society which aims at the satisfaction of the material and cultural necessities of the popular masses. The state of the relations of production indicates how the means of production are distributed among the members of society and, consequently, the material goods which man produces. The form of the ownership of the means of production is, therefore, the determining factor in the relations of production.

The relations of production determine, in their turn, the corresponding relations of distribution. The distribution constitutes the binding knot between production and consumption.

In the social formations in which mercantile production is a governing factor, the distribution of the material goods is effected through the exchange of goods.

Production, distribution, exchange and consumption constitute a unity in which production is the determining

factor. In their turn, the determined forms of distribution, the exchange and the consumption, actively influence production, stimulating or benumbing its development.

Political economy studies the social aspect of production, the social relations of production, all the economic relations between men. "Political economy does not in any way occupy itself with the 'production,' but with the social relations of men in production, with the social regime of production."

The productive forces constitute the most dynamic and revolutionary element of the production. The development of the production begins with exchanges within the productive forces, and, principally with ~~such~~ the congruent exchanges take place within the field of the relations of production among men, developing themselves in accordance with the progress of the productive forces, exercising over them an active influence.

Political economy is an historic science. It discusses the material production under its historically determined social form, its own economic laws of the corresponding ~~forms~~ of production.

Political economy "investigates, above all, the specific laws of each phase of the development of production and exchange, and only after having realized this investigation, can formulate some truly general laws, applicable to the production and exchange in their entirety."

Political economy studies the following fundamental types of the relations of production, known to history: the regime of the primitive community, the slave system, feudalism, capitalism and socialism. The primitive community is the social regime existing before the ~~existence~~ of the classes. The slave system, feudalism and capitalism represent various forms of society based on the subjugation and exploitation of the working masses. Socialism is the social regime in which the exploitation of man by man is unknown.

Consequently, political economy is the science of the development of the social relations of production; that is to say, of the economic relations between men, explaining the laws which govern the production and distribution of the material goods in human society, and at length the different phases of its development.

Political economy does not study abstract problems, situated on the margin of life, but the most genuine and burning problems which affect the vital interests of the people, of society and of the classes. Is the downfall of capitalism and the triumph of the socialist economic system inevitable? Are the interests of capitalism incompatible with the interests of society and the progress of humanity? Has the workers' class the mission of burying capitalism and of liberating society from the capitalist yoke? The different economists give various answers to all of these questions and similar ones, according to the interests of the class which they reflect. For this reason, precisely, a united political economy does not exist, common to all classes of society, but different ones: the bourgeois political economy, that of the proletariat and that of the middle classes, and the petty bourgeois political economy.

Therefore, these economists are mistaken who affirm that political economy is a neutral science, situated at the margin of the parties, which have nothing to do with the class struggle within society and also does not maintain contact, *of course* or secretly, with any political economy.

SECOND LESSON

Study and Importance of the Relations of Production:

In the first lesson we dealt with political economy and within its province we have to study the different types of the relations of production.

In order to comprehend these various types of relations of production better, we present in the following a much simpler picture, but in which we can place the various states which have existed and are directly related with the relations of production.

Primitive community: Common ownership of the means of production. The division of society in social classes does not exist.

Slave system: The first historical form of exploitation and the most brutal one; it began four thousand years or two thousand years before our era and reached its highest development in Rome in the period which *lasted* the second century before our era up to the second century of our time.

Feudal regime: The feudal regime existed in one way or another in almost all countries and latitudes periods and succeeded in prolonging itself in countries until the end of the nineteenth century.

Capitalist regime: The capitalist way of production which follows the method of feudal production, is based upon the exploitation of the paid workers' class by the class of the capitalists.

Socialist regime: This is the most advanced system in the relations of production known until this moment to attempt the elimination of the social classes and the exploitation of man by man, eliminating private property and ~~the means of~~ production.

Relation of Production of the Primitive Society

Natural Division of the Work

The relations of production determine the character and the state of the productive forces.

In the system of the primitive community, the basis of the relations of production is the common ownership of the means of production in congruence with the character of the productive forces of this period. The working tools were, in the primitive society, so rude that they did not permit man to face alone the forces of nature and wild animals. MARX wrote: "This primitive type of collective or cooperative production was, of course, the result of the debility of the isolated individual, and not of the socialization of the means of production."

This necessitated collective work, common ownership of the land and other means of production and likewise of the products of work. The primitive man did not have the faintest idea about private ownership of the means of production.

Only some instruments of production which served him to defend himself against wild beasts, were his personal property and were utilized by various individuals of the community.

The work of the primitive man did not create anything excessive after having covered the most elemental necessities of life; that is to say, no surproduct was shown.

Thus it can be explained that in the primitive society no classes could exist and the exploitation of man by man was unknown.

The fundamental economic law of the regime of the primitive community aimed at securing the vitally necessary means of existence for the human beings, with the aid of rude tools of production, on the basis of collective ownership, of the means of production and through common work and equal distribution of the products.

The Social Division of Work and the Exchange Arise

With the transition to cattle breeding and agriculture, the social division of work arose, and the various communities, above all, and then different individuals in them began to dedicate themselves to various types of productive activities. The first big social division of the work was the segregation of the tribes of shepherds. The tribes of shepherds made noticeable progress in cattle breeding.

They learned to take care of the cattle in such a way that this care permitted them to gain more meat, more wool and more milk. This social division of the work, the first important one, caused an increase of the work production which was sufficiently ~~notable~~ for that time. Time passed without that the primitive community showed any desire for exchange because the entire production was obtained and consumed in common.

Summary (etc)

The productive forces of the primitive society were in an extraordinary low stage of development. This imposed the necessity of collective work, common ownership of the means of production and an equal distribution. Under the system of the primitive community no unequal patrimony existed and there were no classes and the exploitation of man by man was unknown. The social ownership of the means of

production was effected within narrow limits; the property of relatively small communities which were more or less isolated from each other, existed.

The fundamental economic law of the system of the primitive community aimed at the acquisition of *vitality* necessary means of existence of the human beings, with the aid of rude tools of production, on the basis of collective ownership of the means of production and through common work and equal distribution of the products.

The human beings, working together, executed during a long period of time a homogeneous work. The gradual perfection of the tools of production affected the natural division of the work based upon sex and age. When the tools of production and the way of *obtaining* the means of maintenance were more perfected and the development of cattle breeding and agriculture proceeded, the social division of the work and the exchange, private ownership and unequal patrimony, the division of society into classes and the exploitation of man by man became apparent. In this way the growing productive forces entered into contradiction with the relations of production and consequently the system of the primitive community made room for another type of relations of the primitive community and to another type of relations of production; that is to say, to the system of slavery.

THIRD LESSON

The System of Slavery Is Born

Slavery is the first historical form of exploitation and the *birth* ^{cradle} of all. It existed in the past in almost all peoples.

The transition from the regime of the primitive community to the system of slavery was effected, for the first time in history, in the countries of the ancient Orient. Four thousand years B.C. the system of slavery of production was effective in Mesopotamia, Egypt, India and China. In the first millenium before the present era, this system of production existed in Transcaucasia and from the eighth and seventh century before our era to the fifth and sixth century of our chronology a strong state slavery existed in Jordan. The acquired culture of the slave countries of the ancient Orient exercised a great influence upon the development of the peoples of Europe.

In Greece, the slave system of production flourished in the fifth and fourth centuries before our era. Later, slavery unfolded itself in the states of Asia Minor and in Macedonia (during the fourth and first centuries before this era). The slave system reached its highest grade of development in Rome during the period which started with the second century before our era and ended with the second century of this era.

In its beginnings slavery had a domestic character; it was patriarchal. The number of slaves was relatively small. Their work did not constitute the basis of the production, except that it played a secondary part in economy. This was done in order to satisfy the necessities of the great patriarchal family which hardly took recourse to exchange. The power of the master over his slaves was thus unlimited, although the field of the action of their work had not been developed as yet.

The development of the social division of the work and exchange served as a basis for the transition from the society to the slave system of the increase of the productive forces.

With the transition from the stone instruments to metal tools, the measures of human work were considerably widened. The invention of the forge bellows permitted the forging of iron instruments of an until-now-unknown solidity. The manufacture of iron created the possibility of felling trees and clearing the grounds of the undergrowth which impeded the works. The plow with an iron plowshare permitted the cultivation of relatively extended fields. The primitive economy based upon the hunt yielded its place to agriculture and cattle breeding. In connection with these, the crafts appeared.

In the agricultural-cattle economy which became the principal branch of the production, the methods of agriculture and cattle breeding were perfected. Successively new branches of agrarian economy arose: vine culture, cultivation of linen, cultivation of oily plants, etc. The number of the rich families increased. More and more barbare

were needed in order to guard the cattle. Gradually, the textile production was perfected, the preparation of the nets, the pottery and other ~~works~~. These used to be secondary occupations aside from agriculture and cattle breeding. Now they became fundamental works for many individuals. These ~~works~~ were separate from agriculture.

This was the second big division of the work. With the bifurcation of the production into two big fundamental branches, agriculture and the crafts, new production was directly destined for the exchange, and so remained, nevertheless, in a rudimentary form. The increase of the productivity of work caused an increase of the quantity of surproducts, making the accumulation of riches in the hands of the minority of the society possible and, on the basis of it, thus the majority of the workers was trampled upon by the exploiting minority and the workers were converted into slaves.

The pre-slavery economy was, fundamentally, a natural economy. It is called a natural economy because the products of the work were consumed by the same individuals which produced them. But likewise the exchange was being developed. At first the artisans worked upon orders, but later they produced in order to sell their products on the market. Many of them continued, for a long time, to own small tracts of land which they cultivated in order to find their own necessities. Basically, the farmers maintained a natural economy; however, they had to sell a part of their products on the market for money. All of this led to it that a part of the products of the artisans' work and those of the farmers was by and by converted into merchandise.

Merchandise is the product which is not directly destined for the consumer, but for the exchange, for the sale on the market. The production of articles for the exchange constitutes the characteristic feature of the mercantile economy. However, the separation of the crafts from agriculture, and their appearance as independent activities, caused the birth of the production of merchandise.

While the exchange had a purely accidental character, some products of the work were directly exchanged for others. However, since the exchange extended and converted itself into a usual phenomenon, by and by a merchandise was detached itself which the people received with great pleasure in exchange for

some other. Thus money was born. The money is the universal merchandise which serves for the evaluation of all the others and which acts as an intermediary in exchange operations.

The progress of the crafts and of the exchange contributed to the creation of the cities in the remotest antiquity, to the advent of the slave system of production. At first, the city did not distinguish itself greatly from the village; however, gradually the crafts and the commerce were concentrated in it. The city progressively distinguished itself from the village by the character of the occupations of its inhabitants and by its way of living. In this manner the process of the separation of the city and the country began in opposition to each other.

In the measure in which the quantity of merchandise placed on the market increased, also the territorial limits of the latter became extended. The traders appeared who, moved by their anxiety to make profits, sold their merchandise to the producers in order to bring them on the market, which was at times far removed from the place of production, and to sell them to the consumers.

The increase of the production and exchange considerably intensified the patrimonial inequalities. The money, the labor profits, the instruments of production and the seeds were accumulated in the hands of the rich. The poor people were more and more obligated to go to them asking for a loan, mostly in kind, but also, at times, they gave money on credit, subduing their debtors; and if the latter did not pay, they reduced them to slavery and deprived them of their lands. Thus usury originated which contributed to the greater enrichment of some people and to the economic subjugation of others. In this manner private ownership was extended to the land. It began to be sold and mortgaged. The State arose to subdue the exploited majority, in the interest of the exploiting minority.

The slavery state played an important role in the development and securing of the relations of production of the society based on slavery. It maintained masses of slaves subject to obedience and succeeded in converting itself into a wide apparatus of domination and violence against the popular masses. The democracy of ancient Greece and Rome which the bourgeois historians connect so closely, was, in reality, a democracy of proslavery.

Relations of Production
of the Slave State. The
Situation of the Slaves

The relations of production of the slave society was based upon the ownership of the slaveholders not only of the means of production but also of the workers, the slaves. The slave was considered as an object and his master could dispose of him at will and without limitations. The slaves were not only exploited, but also bought and sold like wild animals, and the master could also kill them when he liked it. If in the period of patriarchal slavery the slave was considered as a member of the family, under the slave system of production he did not receive any consideration due to a human being.

"The slave did not sell his labor strengths to the slaveholder just like a bull does not sell his work to the farmer. The slave is sold once for all and always with his labor strength to his master." The work of the slave has an openly coercive character. He was forced to work with a whip and his slightest oversights were punished with severe penalties. He was branded in order to recapture him easily if he had fled. Many permanently carried an iron collar on which the name of his masters was inscribed. The slave production was accompanied by an increase of the demands for slaves. In enough countries it was customary that the slaves had families. The rapacious exploitation of the slaves led to their rapid physical exhaustion; the contingent of slaves had to be made up at every step. An important source of supply of new slaves was war. The slave states of the ancient Orient were engaged in constant wars, for the purpose of subduing other peoples by force. The history of Greece relates to us continuous wars between the different states (cities), between the capitals and the colonies, between the Greek and Oriental States. Rome, on her part, never abstained from making war, and, in the period of her apogee, brought under her rule the major part of the territories which were known at that time. Slavery was the reserved lot, not only for the prisoners of war, but also for an important part of the population of the conquered lands.

Another source for the acquisition of slaves were the provinces and colonies. From here the "living merchandise" composed of the slaves was sent to the slaveholders together with other goods. The slave trade was one of the most lucrative and flourishing branches of the economic activities. Special centers were created for the slave trade and for this purpose markets were organized to which the merchants came and buyers from far-away countries.

The slave method of production brought ~~greater~~ economic possibilities to the development of the productive forces than the system of the primitive community. The great number of slaves concentrated in the hands of the state and the slaveholders permitted the employment on a ~~larger~~ scale the simple organization of the work. In this manner arose the gigantic constructions in antiquity by the peoples of China, India, Egypt, Italy, Greece, Transcaucasia, Central Asia, irrigation systems, highways, works of fortifications and cultural monuments.

The social division of labor, developed in this epoch, changed into the specialization of agricultural and artisan production and created the conditions necessary for the productivity of labor.

In Greece, the work of the slaves was used in vast proportions ~~within~~ the artisan production. Great workshops arose in each of them worked several dozens of slaves. The work of the slaves was also used in the construction branch and in the iron, silver and gold mines. In Rome the work of the slaves for agriculture was used in great proportions. The Roman nobility possessed large tracts of land, the "latifundia," in which hundreds and thousands of slaves worked. These "latifundia" were formed through the usurpation of the lands of the farmers and public territories belonging to the state.

The depreciation of the work of the slaves and the use of the profits of the simple organization permitted the slave "latifundia" to produce wheat and other agricultural products with less expense than the small developments of the free farmers. The small farmers were dispossessing their lands, thrown into slavery or joined the ranks of the poor of the urban population: the proletariat in rage.

The ~~contrast~~ opposition between city and country which had emerged during the transition from the system of the primitive community to the slave system, was more and more deepened. The cities became centers of accumulation of the slaveholders' nobility, of the merchants, usurers and functionaries of the slave state, dedicated to the exploitation of the great masses of the rural population.

Thanks to the work of the slaves, the ancient world reached a considerable degree of economic and cultural progress. However, the slave system was unable to

offer these conditions which are necessary for a sensible development of technique.

The far-reaching employment of this servile handwork exempted the slave owners from any physical work which they unloaded completely on the male slaves. The slaveholders looked with ~~disdain~~ upon physical labor; they saw in it an unworthy occupation of the free man, and carried on the life of parasites. Ever-increasing masses of the free population abandoned any productive activity, and accordingly slavery developed itself.

Only a portion of the slaveholders' minority and the rest of the free population occupied ~~themselves~~ with public affairs, the cultivation of the sciences and arts which considerably developed. The slavery system created the opposition between the physical work and the intellectual work, the ~~separation of the two~~.

In view of the fact that the ownership of the land was concentrated in their hands, the state of the slaveholders imposed enormous tributes upon the peasants, forced them to execute different classes of lending services and, thereby, subjected the same farmers to the subjugation like the slave. The farmers continued to be members of the community, but the concentration of the lands in the hands of the slave state was the cause that it was only a solid base for oriental despotism; that is to say, of the autocratic and unlimited power of the despotic monarch. In the slave countries of the Orient, the sacerdotal aristocracy played an extremely important role. The great estates belonging to the temples rested on the work of the slaves.

The fundamental economic law of the slave system depends upon the production of surproducts for the parasitical consumption of the slaveholders, through the ruin and enslavement of the farmers and artisans and the conquest of other countries and the subjugation of their peoples.

If the debtor could not pay to the money lender, he was forced to abandon his land and sell himself and his children into slavery. At times, under any pretext, the great land owners snatched away from rural communities some of their fields and pastures.

Thus the ownership of the land, the wealth in money and great masses of slaves were concentrated in the

hands of the rich slaveholders. However, the small rural estates more and more sank into ruin, while the slave economy became enlarged and strengthened, extending to all branches of the production.

The constant growth of the production and, with it, of the production of labor, increased the value of the labor force of the individual; slavery, still in a primary and sporadic stage in the former condition, converted itself into an essential element of the social system; the slaves became simple auxiliary forces and they were brought in by the dozens to work in the fields or in the shops. The work of the slaves became the basis for the existence of society. It split into two big antagonistic classes: that of the slaves and that of the slaveholders.

Thus the slave method of production was formed. Under the slave system the population was divided into free individuals and slaves. The first enjoyed all the patrimonial civic and political rights (the woman was accepted who with respect to her own situation, was a slave in fact). The slaves lacked all these rights and did not have any access to the society of free individuals. These, in their turn, were divided into the class of the big landowners who were at the same time big slaveholders and into the class of the small producers (farmers and artisans among these with which had suitable clothing and also had recourse to the work of the slaves and occupied the position of slaveholder). The priests, whose importance was great during the epoch of slavery, because of their condition, belonged to the class of the big landowners having slaves. Jointly with the contradictions of class between slaves and slaveholders, a contradiction of class existed among the great landowners and the peasants. However, during the development of the slave system, the work of the slaves, because it was very cheap, was expanding over the majority of the production branches, converting itself into a basis of the same, and the contradiction between the slaves and the slaveholders constituted the fundamental contradiction of society.

The division of society into classes necessitated the apparition of the state. With the increase of the social division of labor and exchange, the people and tribes brought nearer to each other and they formed groups. The character of the tribal institutions changed. The organs of the tribal system lost their popular character little by little. They were converted into organs of domination over the people, in organs of usurpation and oppression of

their tribes and neighbors. From the chiefs and military leaders of the "peoples" and tribes arose the princes and kings. Their authority, above all, rested on the fact of having been elected by the "peoples" or their groupings. Then, they began to use their power for the defense of the interests of the owning minority, in order to hold off the members of their "kind" who were ruined and to curb the slaves. Thus was the end of the armed detachments, the tribunals and the organs of repression.

In this manner the power of the state was born. "Only when the first form of the division of the society into classes arose, when slavery appeared, when a certain class of people, concentrated in the toughest forms of laboring the soil, could produce a certain surplus which was not absolutely indispensable for the miserable existence of the slave and which went at once into the hands of the slaveholders, when, in this way, the existence of this class of slaveholders was consolidated and because it became consolidated, the necessity arose of that which appears as the "State."

The Development of Exchange, Commercial Capital and Practice of Usury

The slave economy pursued, in general lines, a natural economy. Its products were not destined for the exchange fundamentally, but to the direct consumption of the slaveholder and his innumerable parasites and servants. Nevertheless the exchange acquired gradually and ever-increasing importance, mainly during the most developed period of the slave system. In the series of the branches of the production some of the products of the work were regularly sold on the market; that is to say, they were converted into merchandise. Then the exchange developed, the importance of money was increased. Generally, the most widely spread merchandise overtook monetary functions as an object of exchange. Among many peoples, particularly among the peoples of the grasslands, the cattle was used as money as a matter of principle. In others, salt, wheat and hides were used. Gradually all other forms of money were replaced by the metal money. The first metal money appeared in the countries of the ancient Orient.

Already in the third and second millenniums before our era in these countries ingots of bronze, silver and gold circulated. The first monies of these metals began to be used from the 7th century before the present era. However, during the 4th and 3rd centuries before our era, Rome alone knew the copper money. Later, the iron and copper monies were replaced by those of silver and gold.

Under the slave system the money was not only a means in order to facilitate the purchase and sale of merchandise, but it was also converted into a means of appropriation of foreign labor, by means of commerce and usury. The money was invested for the purpose of appropriating the overwork and its product was converted into capital; that is to say, into a means of exploitation. The commercial capital and the usury represent, historically, the first forms of capital.

The Class Struggle of the Exploited People Against the Exploiters.

The Revolts of the Slaves. The Downfall of the Slave System.

The history of the slave societies of the countries of the ancient Orient, Greece, and Rome demonstrates how during the development of the slave economy the class struggle of the oppressed masses was heightened against their oppressors. The revolts of the slaves were melted together with the fight of the small exploited peasants against the minority of the slaveholders, against the big landowners.

The contradictions between the small producers and the big landowners, the nobles, already in an early stage of the development of the slave society, created a democratic movement of the free men which had as its objectives to put an end to the slavery for debt, a new distribution of lands, the suppression of the privileges of the agrarian aristocracy and the delivery of the power into the hands of the people.

The blows struck from within were more and more interlaced with those aimed from without. In the Roman Empire, the method of slave production reached its highest peak. The downfall of the Roman Empire was, at the same time, the collapse of the slave system in its entirety. The slave system made room for the feudal regime.

FOURTH LESSON

The Feudal Method of Production. The Birth of Feudalism.

The feudal regime existed with some modifications in almost all the countries.

The epoch of feudalism embraced a long period. In China, the feudal system lasted over two thousand years. During the period of Occidental Europe, feudalism maintained in itself for various years, from the downfall of the Roman Empire (fifth century) to the *Burgess* Revolutions in England (seventeenth century) and France (eighteenth century); in Russia, from the ninth century to the peasant reform of 1861; in Transcaucasia, from the fourth century to the seventh decade of the nineteenth century; among the peoples of Central Asia from the seventh and eighth centuries to the victory of the proletarian revolution in Russia.

The elements of feudalism were created, as stated before, within the slave society itself, under the form of squatting. The squatters were obligated to work the land of their master, the great land owner, and pay him certain sums of money or pay him a considerable part of their harvest and to realize different services in their favor.

In spite of this, the squatters were more interested in their work than the slaves because they owned a farm. Thus, the new relations of production arose which reached their full development during the feudal epoch.

The lands of labor and the meadows were distributed among the members of the community in the course of various different years. The conquest of the Roman Empire accelerated the disintegration of the tribal regime among the conquering tribes. In order to conserve and strengthen their power over the farmers who were subdued, the great land owners found it

necessary to reinforce the organs of the power of the state. The military leaders, leaning upon the tribal nobility and their armed forces, concentrated the power in their ~~possessions~~ and finally became kings and monarchs.

Above the ruins of the Roman Empire arose various new states, ruled by kings. The latter generously distributed the conquered lands, at first for life and later announcing hereditary possession among the allied individuals, who, in exchange for this, bound themselves to serve in wartime under their command. Many of the lands were delivered into the hands of the churches which were an important support of the royal power. The land was cultivated by the peasants, now obligated to realize a series of services in favor of their new masters. Enormous extensions of land were in the hands of the royal commanders and servants of the crown, church and monasteries. The lands assigned under these conditions were called fiefs. From this comes the name feudalism by which the new social regime is designated. The gradual transformation of the farm lands into the ownership of the feudal lords and the conversion of the rural masses into servants of the soil (the process of feudalization) was operated in Europe for several centuries (since the fifth and sixth centuries to the ninth and tenth centuries). The free peasants were ruined by the constant armed services, the plunders and the land services. They solicited the aid of the big land owners and became dependent on them. Many times they were forced to deliver themselves to the "patronage" of the feudal lords, the only way the defenseless human beings could live in such a period of constant wars and rapacious invasions. In such cases, the cultivating force, the peasant, had to submit to various land services for the benefit of the lord. In other cases, the dignitaries and functionaries of the king, employing fraud and violence, took possession of the lands of the free peasants which were obligated to recognize their authority.

Feudalism was a necessary stage in the historical development of society. Slavery had exhausted its possibilities. Under these conditions, the productive forces could only

continue progressing on the basis of the work of the mass of the dependent peasants, owners of their own lands, and their instruments of production and interested to a certain degree in their work.

However, the history of mankind teaches us that it is not necessary that every people experiences all the stages of social development. In many peoples' history the conditions are arranged in such a way that certain stages of development can be avoided in order to pass directly on to a higher phase.

The church began to appear among the big feudal landowners. The assignments of the princes, the donations and legacies converted it into the owner of big extensions of land and the richest farms of that time.

During the time of feudalism, the rural economy was predominant and, within it, agriculture. Gradually, in the course of several centuries, the methods of farming were perfected and agriculture, the culture of food and the production of wine and oil were developed.

The farm implements, during the time of high feudalism, were very scarce. The working tools of the farmer were confined to the primitive plow with an iron ploughshare, sickle, scythe and spade. Later, the plough with an iron body and the rake were used. In order to grind the wheat, for a long time, the hand mill was used until wind and water mills began to appear.

The Relations of Production of the Feudal Society. The Exploitation of the Peasants by the Feudal Lords.

The bases of the relations of production of the feudal society were the ownership of the lord over the land and his incomplete ownership over the servant of the soil. The latter was not a slave. He owned his own farm and the master could not kill him, although he could sell him. With the ownership of the feudal lord coexisted the individual ownership of the peasant and artisan of the instruments of production and of his personal farm, based on his own work.

The great feudal ownership of the land served as a basis for the exploitation of the peasants of the landowners. One portion of the lands belonged to the farm of the lord. Another portion he handed over for the employment of the peasants under very hard conditions.

The lot of land delivered into the hands of the peasant assured for the feudal owner the force of necessary labor. The peasants who ~~defended~~ their lands hereditarily, were obligated to work for the landowner whose fields they cultivated with their own implements and their profit of labor, or they delivered to him the surproducts in coins or in money.

The feudal rent of the soil frequently absorbed not only the surplus of the peasant, but included a part of his necessary work. The basis of this rent was feudal ownership of the land, united with the direct rule of the feudal landowner over the peasants which made them dependent of him. Under feudalism, three forms of the soil existed: the rent in work, the rent in kind and the rent for money. The exploitation of the peasants by the landowner was openly manifested in three forms. The rent for work or personal services predominated in the first phases of development of feudalism. The peasant had to work obligatorily a certain part of the week, three days or more with their own tools of production (ploughs, profit, labor, etc.).

Thus, for the personal services, the necessary labor and the additional work of the peasants appeared definitely separated in time and space. The personal services were many and very diversified. The peasant plowed the soil, sowed and gathered the harvest, fed the cattle, performed works of carpentry, sowed trees for his lord and carried on his horse the agricultural products and the materials of construction.

Under this system of personal services, the servant of the soil was only interested in raising the productivity of his work while he labored on his own ground. On the other hand, he did not have it when he worked on the lands of the master. In order to change the situation, the feudal lords employed overseers who were charged to compel the peasants to work.

During the course of its development, the rent began to convert itself into a rent in species, into a profitable quitrent. Under this form of rent, the peasant was forced to deliver regularly to the landowner certain quantities of cereals, cattle, birds, and other agricultural products. The quitrents were frequently combined with different remainders of personal services; that is to say, with the obligation of the farmer to work on the farm of the master.

Under the system of the rent in kind, the farmer distributed his entire labor, not only the necessary but also the surplus labor as he saw fit. The separation between the necessary work and the surplus work was not so definite as the rent in work. These peasants have acquired relatively greater independence. This stimulated to a certain degree the rights of the productivity of labor.

In a later phase of feudalism, when the exchange had acquired a sufficiently wide development, appears the rent in money which adopts the form of quitrent in cash. The rent in money is characteristic of the period of disintegration of feudalism and of the apparition of the capitalist relations. Frequently, the different forms of the feudal rent coexisted. "In all of these forms of the rent of the soil: rent in work, rent in kind, and rent in money (simple exchange in the form of the rent in kind), does not presuppose that the person who pays the rent is always the true cultivator and owner of the soil whose surplus work which is not distributed, goes directly to the owner."

The exploitation of the dependent persons by the feudal lords constitutes the fundamental feature of feudalism among all the peoples, although in the various countries this system presents its own particularities. In the countries of the Orient, the feudal relations were compared for a long time with the relations of slavery. This occurred in China, India, Japan and other countries. In the Orient, the feudal ownership of the land was of great significance.

The Development of the Productive Forces of the Feudal Society.

The productive forces during the period of feudalism reached a much greater level than during the epoch of slavery. The technique of the production in agriculture was raised;

new branches of culture expanded themselves and vine culture, wine culture, and horticulture were developed in considerable proportions. Cattle breeding increased, especially the breeding of horses, stipulated by the necessities of the military service of the feudal lords, and the breeding of sheep was likewise increased considerably. The meadows and pastures were extended and improved.

The implements of the artisans and methods of elaboration of the primary materials were gradually perfected. The ancient trades again began to be specialized. Thus, for example, the smith manufactured, above all, metal objects. In the course of time, objects of armory, keys, cutlery goods and locksmith products were furnished. From the tanner of hides came the shoe leather and the saddlery merchandise. During the 16th and 17th centuries the spinning wheel was spread throughout Europe. In 1600, the loom was invented.

The development of the productive forces of the feudal society interfered more and more with the narrow standards in which the relations of production developed under feudalism. The peasants, under the yoke of feudal exploitation, were not in condition to continue the increase of the agricultural production. The productivity of the peasants' work, being forced, was extremely low. In the city, the rise of productivity of the artisan exceeded the limits imposed by the trade-union norms and regulations. The feudal system was characterized by the slow progress of the production, by the customs and powers of tradition. The productive forces which developed at the bottom of the feudal society, imperiously demanded new relations of production.

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22 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 109-12-210-486-Enclosure
pages 1-22

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-12-210-486-Enclosure, pages 1-22

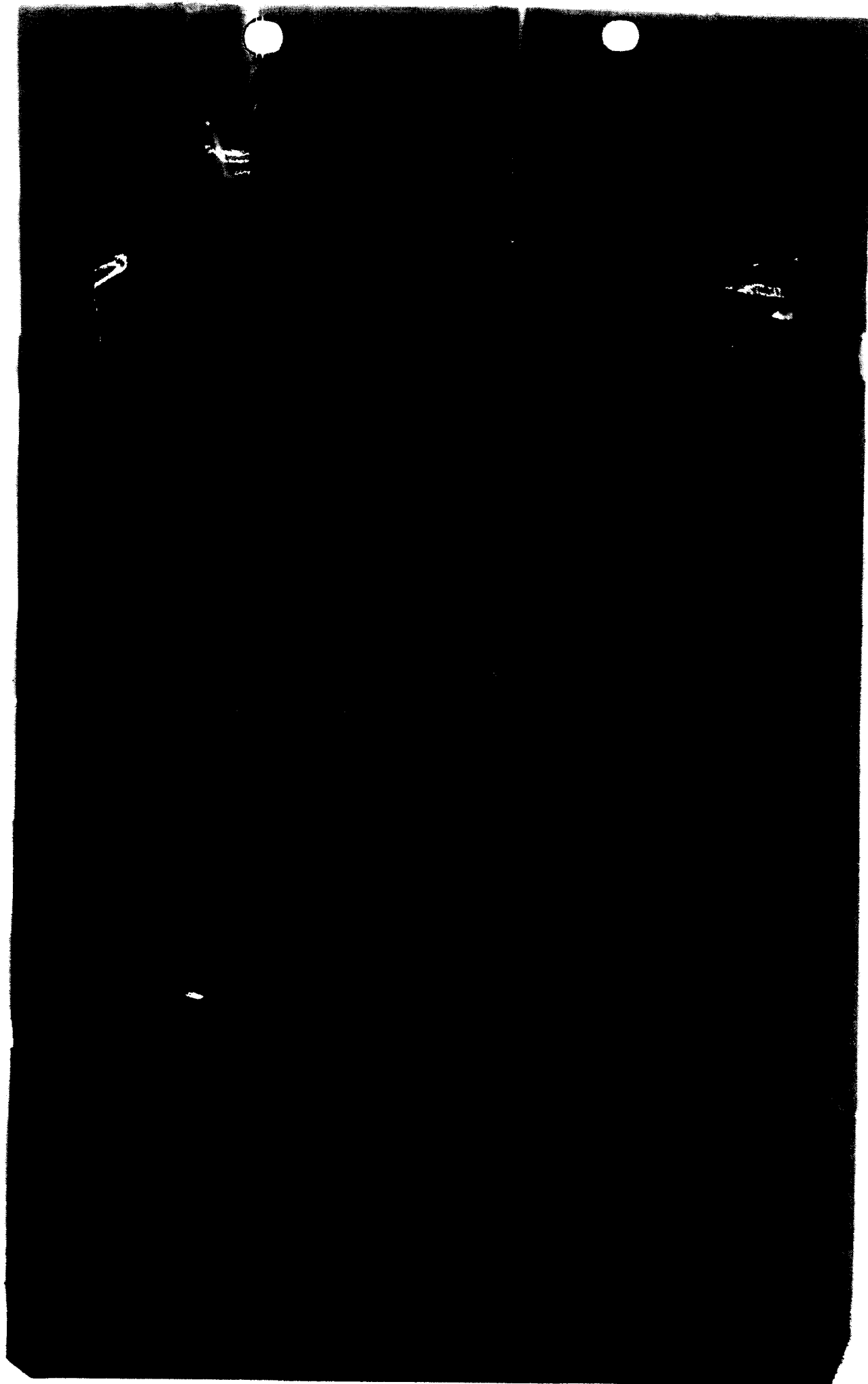
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FOREIGN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
FOREIGN POLITICAL
(HAVANA FILE 109-12)

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DATE 4/19/99 BY 002107ALB/0167/8B

109-12-210-486
ENCLOSURE



el nexo de unión entre la producción y el consumo.

En las formaciones sociales en las que rige la producción mercantil, la distribución de los bienes materiales se efectúa mediante el cambio de mercancías.

Producción, distribución, cambio y consumo constituyen una unidad, en la que la producción es el factor determinante. A su vez, las formas determinadas de la distribución, el cambio y el consumo, repercuten activamente sobre la producción, estimulando o entorpeciendo su desarrollo.

La Economía política estudia el aspecto social de la producción, las relaciones sociales de producción, o sea las relaciones económicas entre los hombres. "La Economía política no se ocupa en modo alguno de la "producción", sino de las relaciones sociales de los hombres en la producción, del régimen social de la producción".

Las fuerzas productivas constituyen el elemento más dinámico y revolucionario de la producción. El desarrollo de la producción arranca de los cambios operados en las fuerzas productivas, y principalmente de los cuales se operan luego los cambios congruentes en el campo de las relaciones de producción entre los hombres, al desarrollarse de acuerdo con el progreso de las fuerzas productivas, influyen activamente sobre éstas.

La Economía política es una ciencia histórica. Versa sobre la producción material bajo su forma social históricamente determinada, sobre las leyes económicas propias de los correspondientes modos de producción.

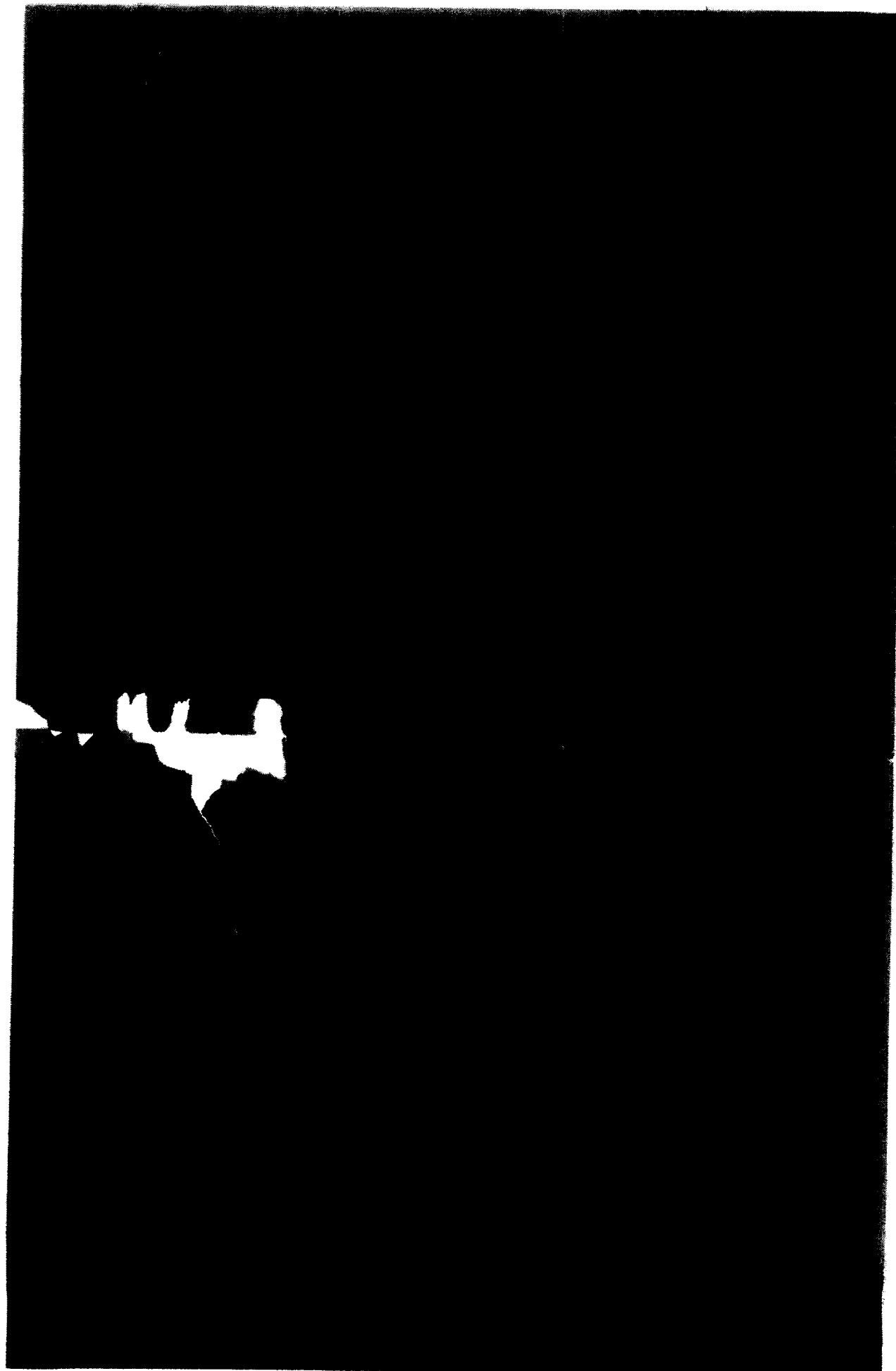
La Economía política "investiga, ante todo, las leyes específicas de cada fase del desarrollo de la producción y del cambio, y sólo después de haber realizado esta investigación puede formular algunas leyes verdaderamente generales, aplicables a la producción y al cambio en su conjunto".

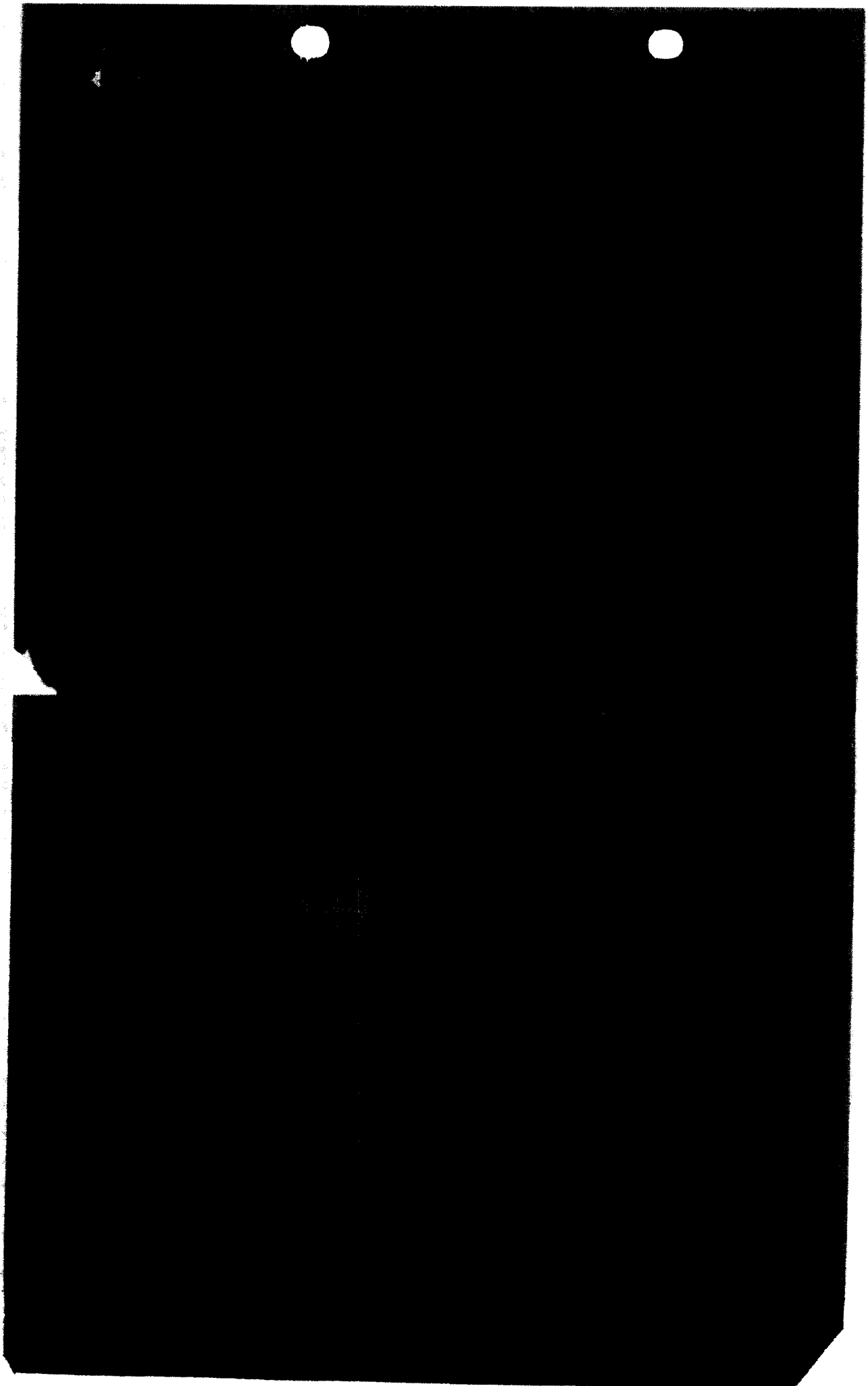
La Economía política estudia los siguientes tipos fundamentales de relaciones de producción, conocidos en la Historia: el régimen de la comunidad primitiva, el régimen esclavista, el feudalismo, el capitalismo y el socialismo. La comunidad primitiva es el régimen social anterior a la existencia de clases. El régimen esclavista, el feudalismo y el capitalismo representan diferentes formas de sociedad basadas en el enajenamiento y la explotación de las masas trabajadoras. El socialismo es el régimen social en que no se conoce la explotación del hombre por el hombre.

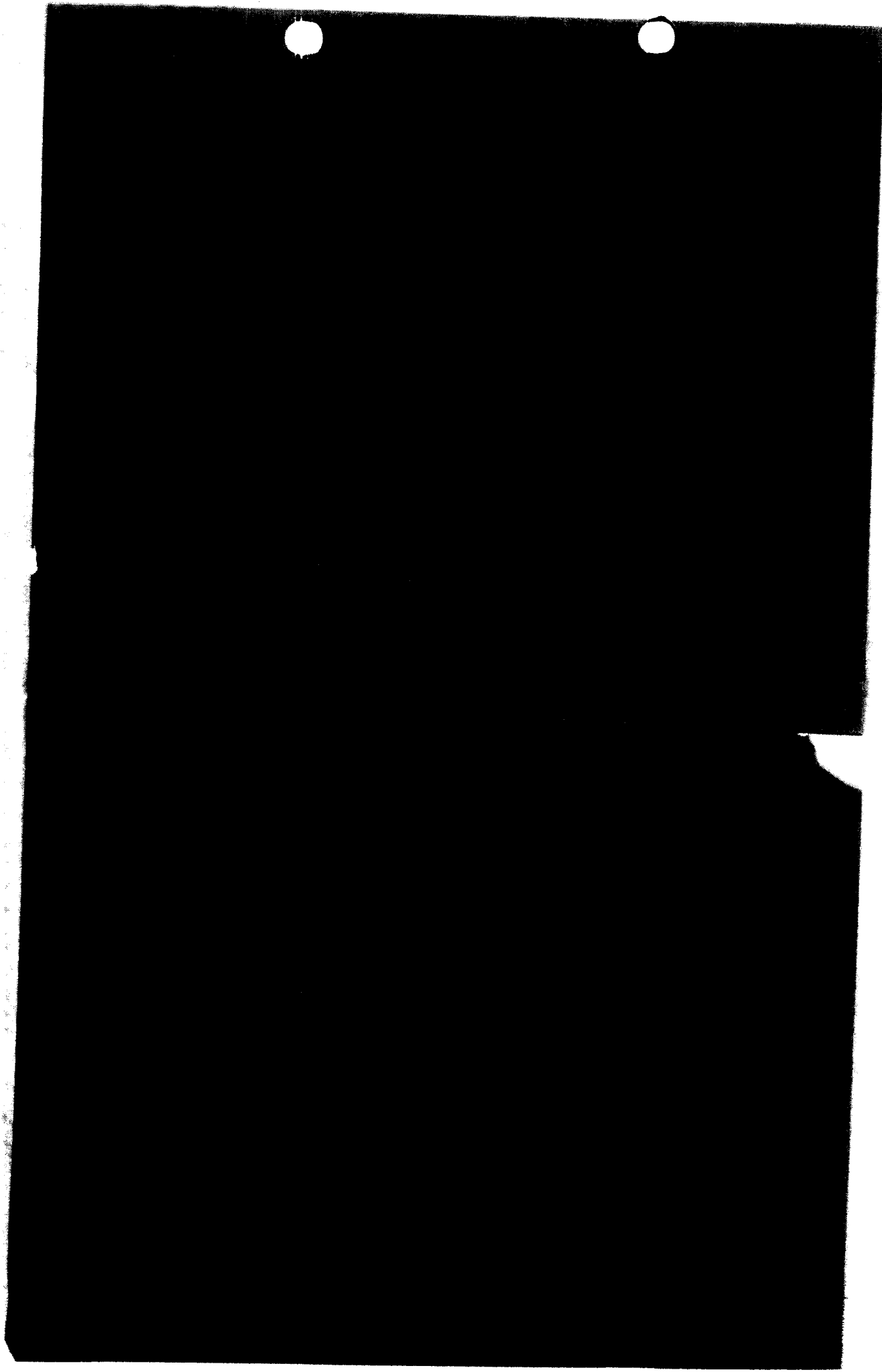
Por consiguiente, la Economía política es la ciencia del desarrollo de las relaciones sociales de producción, es decir, de las relaciones económicas entre los hombres, y esclarece las leyes que gobiernan la producción y la distribución de los bienes materiales en la sociedad humana, a lo largo de las diversas fases de su desarrollo.

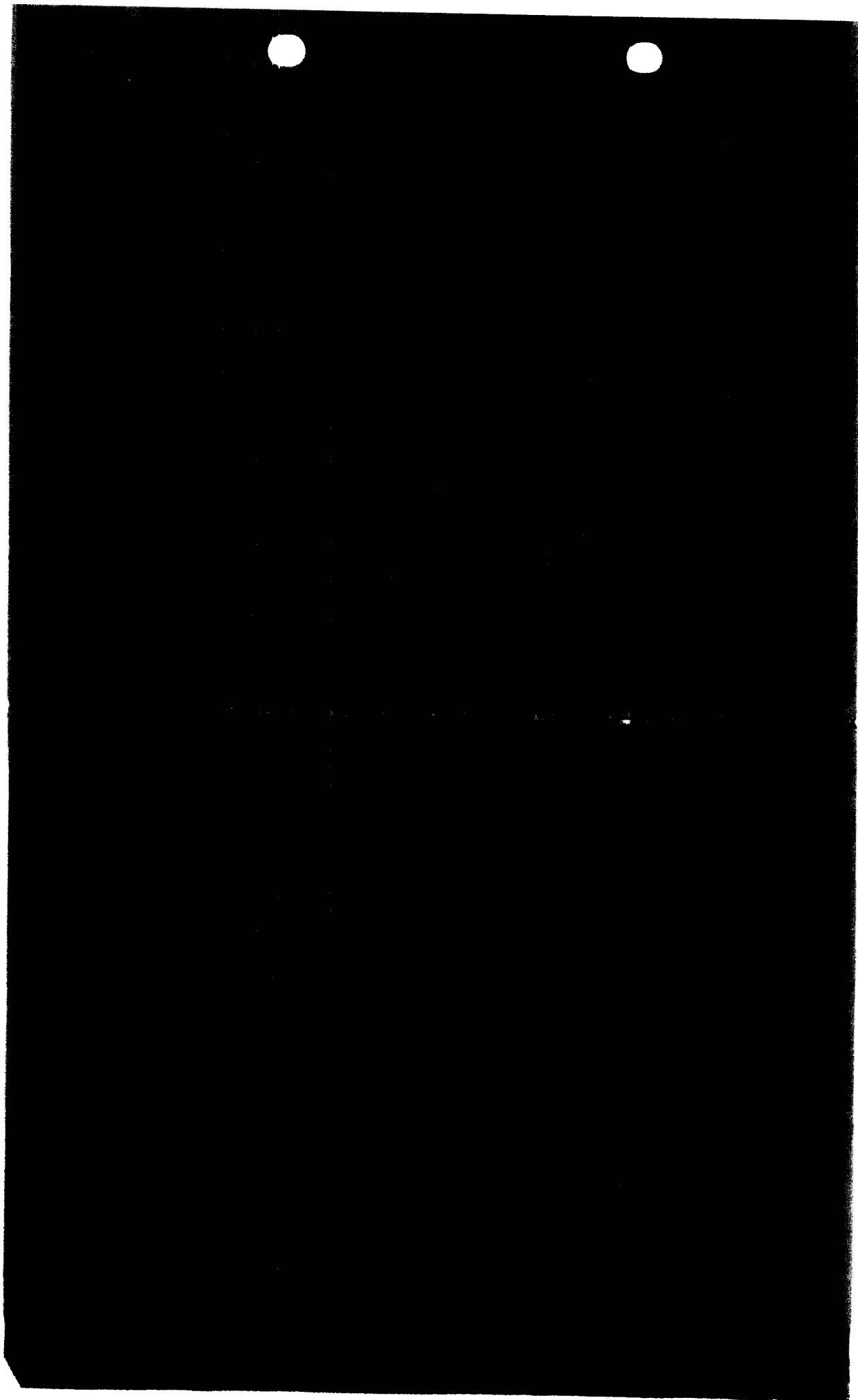
La Economía Política no estudia problemas abstractos, situados al margen de la vida, sino los problemas más reales y candentes, que afectan a los intereses vitales de los hombres, de la sociedad y de las clases. ¿Es inevitable el hundimiento del capitalismo y el triunfo del sistema socialista de economía? ¿Son los intereses del capitalismo incompatibles con los intereses de la sociedad y con el progreso de la humanidad? ¿Tiene la clase obrera la misión de enterrar al capitalismo y de librar a la sociedad del yugo capitalista? A todas estas preguntas y otras parecidas dan diferentes respuestas los distintos economistas, a tono con los intereses de clase que reflejan. Así se explica, precisamente, por qué no existe una Economía política única, común a todas las clases de la sociedad, sino varias: la Economía política burguesa, la proletaria y la de las clases medias, la Economía política pequeñoburguesa.

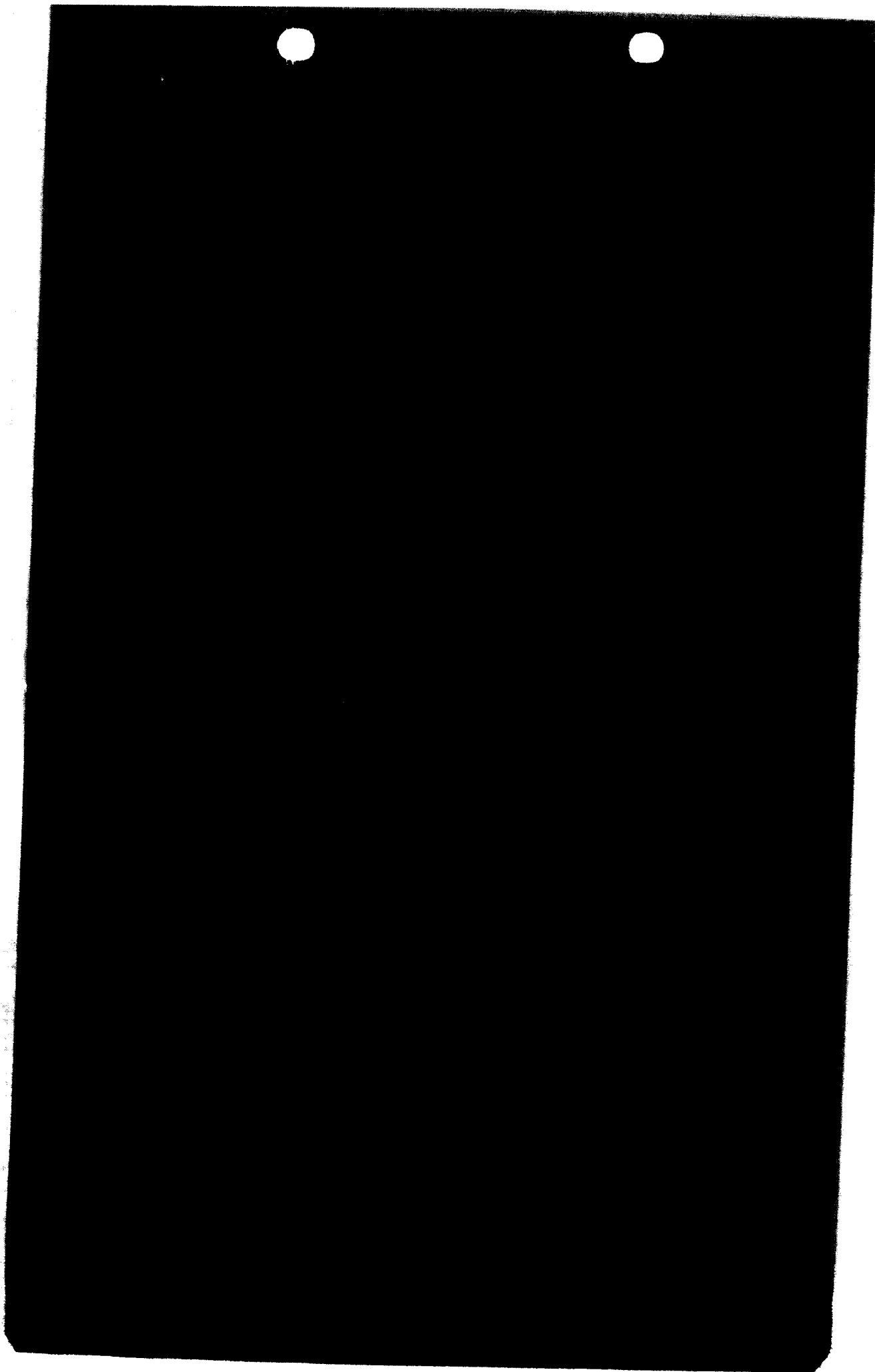
De donde se desprende que se equivocan de medio a medio los economistas que afirman que la Economía política es una ciencia neutral, situada al margen de los partidos, que nada tiene que ver con la lucha de clases en el seno de la sociedad ni guarda relación, abierta o embozadamente, con ningún partido político.











Si el deudor no podía pagar al prestamista, veíase obligado a abandonar su tierra y a vender en esclavitud su persona y la de sus hijos. A veces, con cualquier pretexto, los grandes terratenientes arrobaban a las comunidades campesinas rurales parte de sus prados y terrenos de pastos.

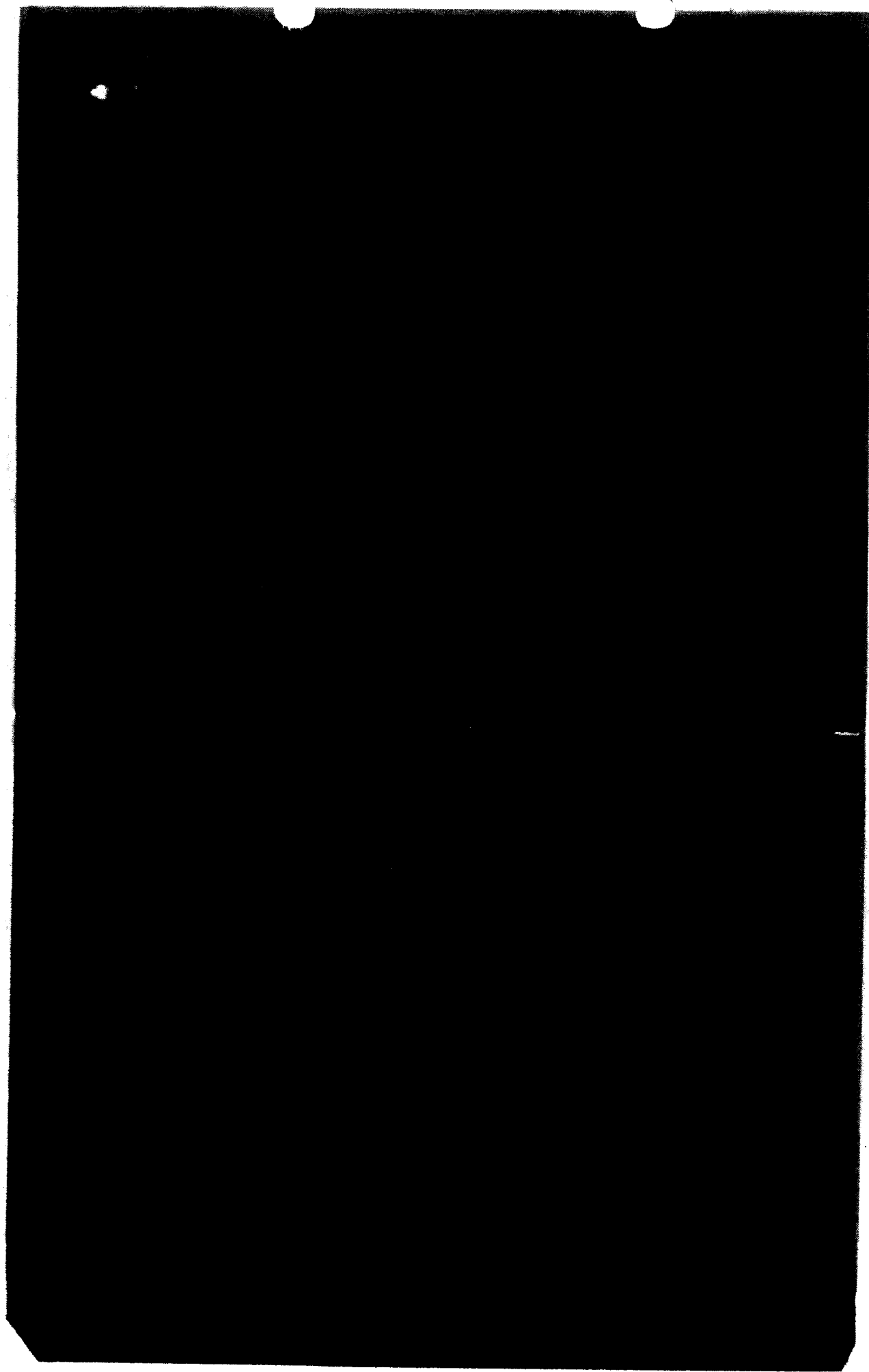
Así fueron concentrándose en manos de los esclavistas ricos la propiedad de la tierra, las riquezas en dinero y grandes masas de esclavos. Entre tanto, las pequeñas haciendas campesinas se hundían cada vez más en la ruina, mientras la economía esclavista se ensanchaba y fortalecía, extendiéndose a todas las ramas de la producción.

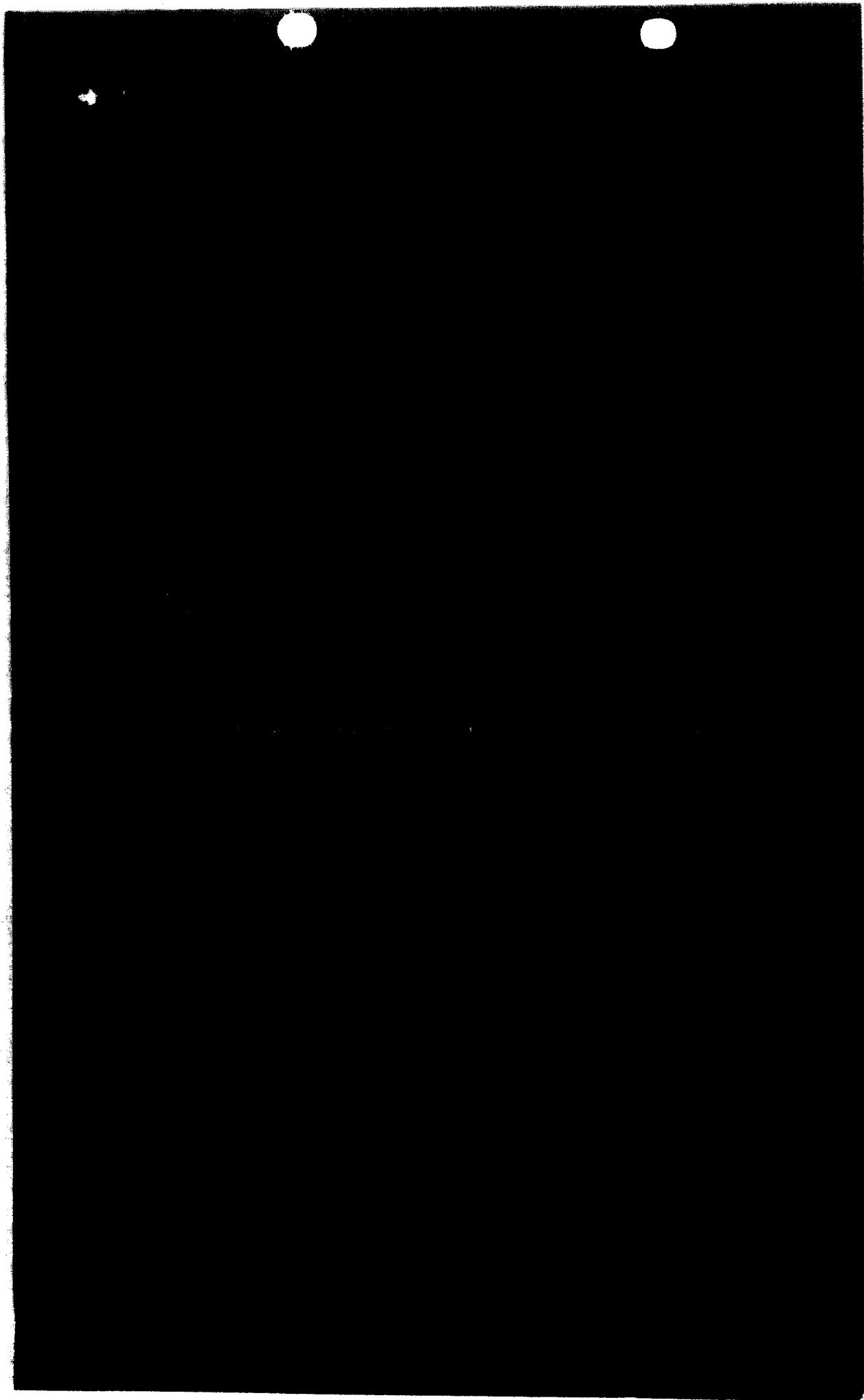
El constante crecimiento de la producción, y con ella de la producción del trabajo, aumentó el valor de la fuerza de trabajo del hombre; la esclavitud, aún en estado naciente y esporádico en el anterior estadio, se convirtió en un elemento esencial del sistema social; los esclavos dejaron de ser simples auxiliares y se los llevaba por docenas a trabajar en los campos o en los talleres. El trabajo de los esclavos pasó a ser la base de existencia de la sociedad. Esta se escindió en dos grandes clases antagónicas: la de los esclavos y la de los esclavistas.

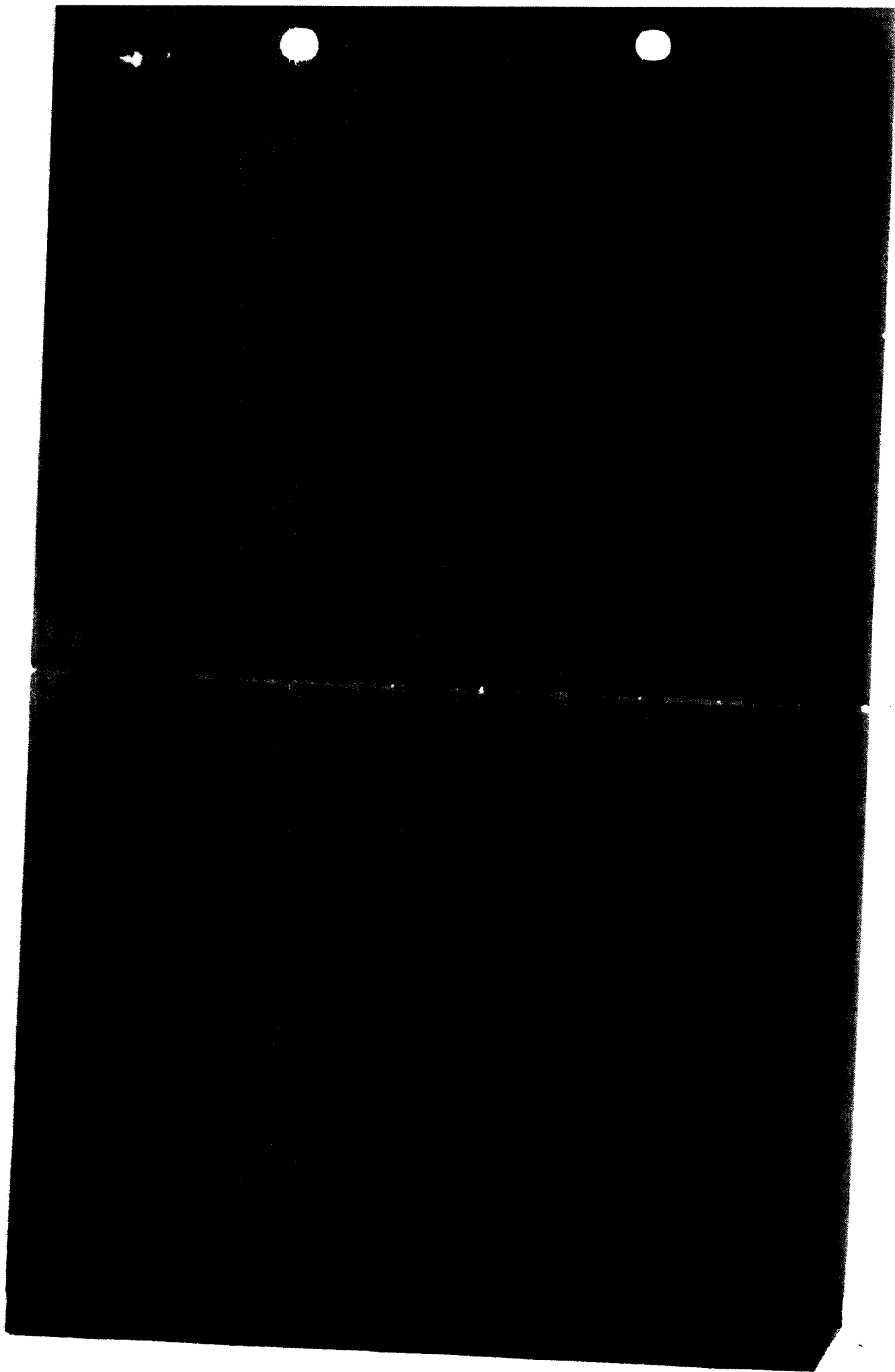
Así se formó el modo esclavista de producción. Bajo el régimen esclavista, la población dividíase en hombres libres y en esclavos. Los primeros disfrutaban de todos los derechos civiles patrimoniales y políticos (con exclusión de la mujer, que por su situación era, de hecho, una esclava). Los esclavos carecían de todos estos derechos y no tenían acceso a la sociedad de los hombres libres. Estos, a su vez, se dividían en la clase de los grandes terratenientes, que eran al mismo tiempo grandes esclavistas y en la clase de los pequeños productores (campesinos y artesanos, entre los que había capes acomodadas que también recurrían al trabajo de los esclavos y ocupaban la posición de esclavistas. Los sacerdotes, cuya importancia era grande en la época de la esclavitud, pertenecían por su situación a la clase de los grandes terratenientes esclavistas. En la par con la contradicción de clase entre esclavos y esclavistas, existía una contradicción de clase entre los grandes terratenientes y los campesinos. Pero como, al desarrollarse el régimen esclavista, el trabajo de los esclavos, por ser el más barato, fue extendiéndose a la mayor parte de las ramas de la producción hasta convertirse en la base de ésta, la contradicción entre esclavos y esclavistas constituía la contradicción fundamental de la sociedad.

La escisión de la sociedad en clases hizo necesaria la aparición del Estado. Con el incremento de la división social del trabajo y del cambio, las gentes y tribus fueron acercándose entre sí y agrupándose. Fue cambiando el carácter de las instituciones gentilicias. Los órganos del régimen gentilicio perdieron poco a poco su carácter popular. Convirtiéndose en órganos de dominación sobre el pueblo en órganos de usurpación y opresión de sus tribus y de las vecinas. De los jefes y caudillos militares de las "gentes" y las tribus surgieron los príncipes y los reyes. Su autoridad descansaba antes sobre el hecho de haber sido elegidos por las "gentes" o las agrupaciones de éstas. Ahora, comenzaron a emplear su poder para la defensa de los intereses de la minoría poseedora, para poner a raya a los miembros de sus "gens" arruinados y para reprimir a los esclavos. Tal era la finalidad de los destacamentos armados, los tribunales y los órganos de represión.

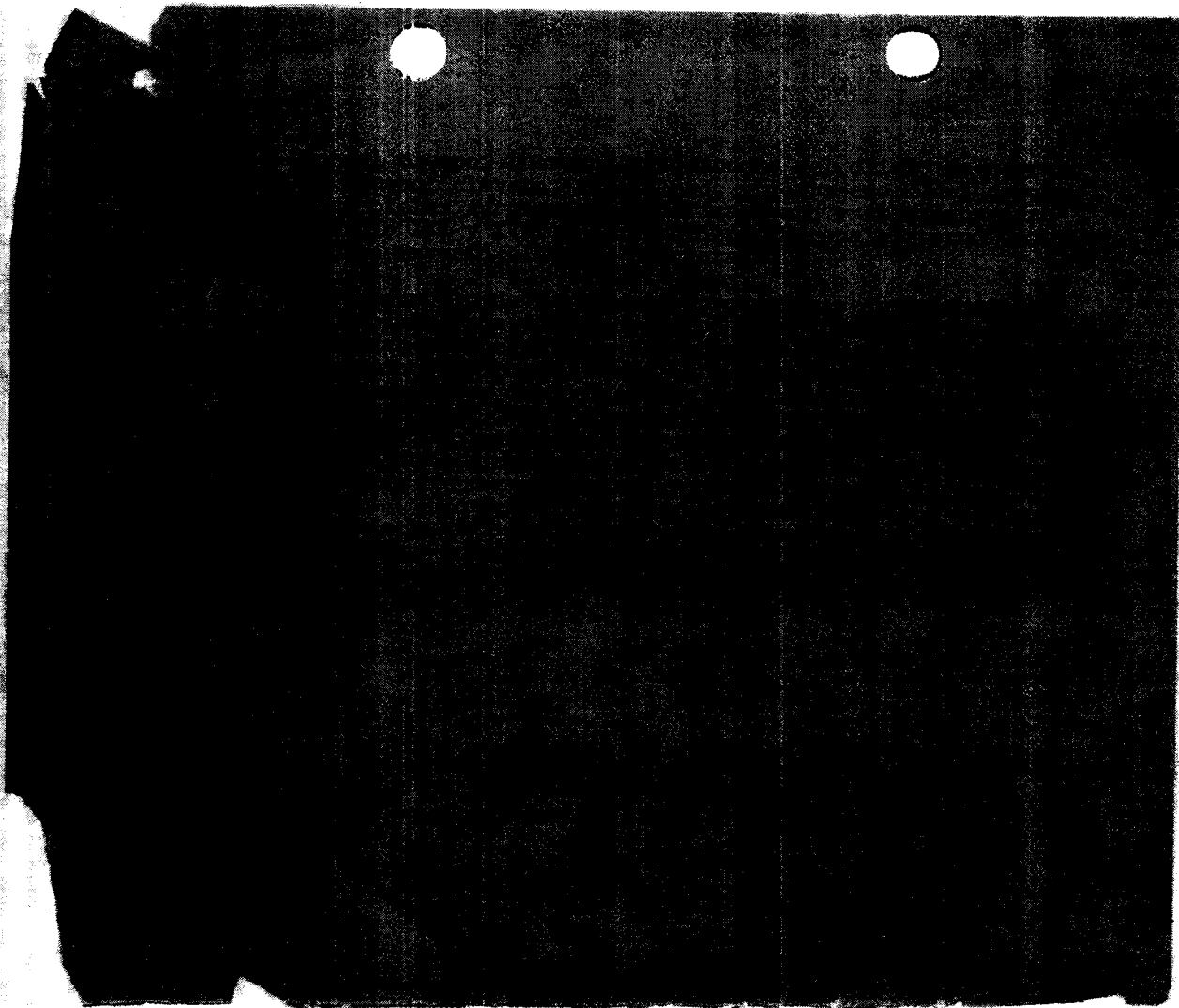
Así nació el Poder del Estado. Sólo al surgir la primera forma de la división de la sociedad en clases, cuando apareció la esclavitud, cuando cierta clase de hombres, concentrados en las formas más toscas de laboreo de la tierra, pudieron producir cierto sobrante que no era absolutamente indispensable para la misérrima existencia del esclavo y que iba a parar a manos del esclavista; cuando, de este modo, se consolidó la existencia de esta clase de esclavistas y para que ésta se consolidase, surgió la necesidad de que apareciese el "Estado".











Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI **SECRET**

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (109-12)

S7 SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

DATE: April 14, 1959

Enclosed herewith are six copies of letterhead memorandum on above-captioned subject matter and six copies of evaluation memorandum concerning sources utilized.

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum prepared by Legal Attache, Havana and dated April 6, 1959, captioned SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF CURRENT CUBAN DEVELOPMENTS.

No dissemination is being made of the enclosed material inasmuch as it is known to the Embassy.

Careful consideration has been given to sources concealed, and T symbols were utilized only where identities of sources must be concealed.

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] whose identity was concealed at her own request. b2/b7D b7C

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] (S) b2 b1

Enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it reflects investigation by Legal Attache, Havana.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

April 14, 1959

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference is made to memorandum dated April 14, 1959,
concerning the captioned matter.

~~_____~~ as set forth in referenced memorandum, has furnished
insufficient information to judge reliability. b2/b7D

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AGENCY see State ~~_____~~ 448-15-115
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DATE FORW. 4-20-59
BY WHL/jm

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409-12-210-487



SECRET
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

April 14, 1959

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

- I. On April 9, 1959, FIDEL CASTRO gave a televised speech. In this talk he touched on the following points:

A. Elections

He claimed that only the counter-revolutionaries wanted elections at this time because they saw that the Government was serious in carrying out its reforms. He claimed that the people were not anxious to have elections but those who were wanted to put a "brake" on the Revolutionary Program; he said those such as the poker and canasta players, the big land holders, the politicians, etc. were the ones who were calling for such elections. He stated that elections will be held when the people have been educated against electoral frauds, when all are employed, when the agricultural reform is a reality, and when everyone knows how to read and write.

B. Freedom of Press

CASTRO claimed that there is press and radio freedom. He stated, however, that the press and radio were controlled by the rich and powerful and that these mediums of expression depend upon the advertisements of big domestic and foreign companies. He stated that some critics were beginning to write against the Revolution and that these were backed by big money interests of Cuba and the "international oligarchy." He then complained concerning an article written [redacted] in the Havana newspaper "Prensa Libre" in which [redacted] decried the fact that so many honest government workers were losing their jobs. CASTRO claimed that the Revolutionary Government had been most generous in retaining government employees and increasing their salaries. He stated that it was easy to be a defender of the public servants and indicated that [redacted] was attempting to pit the government employees against the Revolutionary Government. He stated it was strange that no editorials had been written concerning the workers who had been dismissed by private industry or about the servants who had been let go by the rich. He remarked that if one wished to write honestly, he should do it with care as the Revolution would not permit that demagoguery be made on behalf of the public employees.

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ENCLOSURE

100-12-210-487

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

4/14/59

CASTRO then attacked statements made by the United Press that there were labor and other disturbances in Cuba. He claimed that the foreign press was trying to present Cuba as a country of anarchy. He further stated that press services were claiming that everyone was a Communist and were raising the fantasy of Communism concerning Cuba.

C. Enemies of the Revolution

CASTRO claimed that the interests of the "international oligarchy" are against the Cuban revolution. He claimed that powerful foreign interests wish to see the revolution fail and that they will try to get followers from among the reactionaries, the men without conscience, the "stool pigeons", the political "hangers-on", and all those whom the revolution has hurt. He claimed that it would be in error to believe that the Revolution is an easy thing: "We are in a difficult period, in a period of fighting against the powerful foreign interests and against powerful interests which oppose the Revolution and there are many discontented." He then claimed that the people should know that the great interests inside and outside the country will do everything in their power to weaken and defeat the Revolution.

II. Freedom of the Press

[REDACTED] U. S. Embassy, has advised that he has heard from numerous newsmen in the Havana area that there is a self-imposed censorship now existing in the Cuban press. According to this source, newsmen have stated that they are fearful of criticizing the Government in too outspoken a manner. According to [REDACTED] on April 8, 1959, on numerous occasions the linotype operators will refuse to print material which they consider to be critical of the Revolutionary Government. (S)(C)

b7C

b2/b7D

III. Dr. Carlos Prío Socarras

[REDACTED]

b2/b7D

b1

IV. Anti-Communist Activities

[REDACTED]

b2

b1

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

4/14/59

[REDACTED] b2 b1

V. Activities of Confederacion de Trabajadores de Cuba (CTC - Confederation of Cuban Workers)

The Havana newspaper "Revolucion", organ of the July 26 Movement, in its issue of April 7, 1959, stated that [REDACTED] the CTC, [REDACTED] had sent a cablegram of "solidarity" to the Mexican Railroad Workers Union. This cablegram, according to the article, read in part, "The Confederation of Cuban Workers, free from the bloody tyranny of Batista and the union dictatorship of Mujal, would always be in sympathy with the workers of any other country in their struggle against the employer exploitation and Government repression." [REDACTED], in the name of the CTC, also according to this article, sent a cablegram to the [REDACTED] which cablegram stated that in the name of the working class and the Cuban people "We express our condemnation of the political repression of the Mexican Railroad Workers." b7C

According to [REDACTED] b2 b1
[REDACTED] S

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 109-HQ-12-210-487, Enclosure

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-487, Enclosure

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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_____ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

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109-HQ-12-210-488

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XXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *also*

DATE: April 13, 1959

FROM : R. R. Roach *Re*~~SECRET~~

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

0 Political matters - Cuba

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4/20/99
CLASSIFIED BY 60267MS/BCE/BB
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

SJPresal (7)

- sal*
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
 - 1 - [REDACTED]
 - 1 - [REDACTED]
 - 1 - Liaison Section
 - 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (detached)

draw

109-12-210-489

APR 16 1959

EX-101

REG-24

Rec'd in mm
cc HAVANA
mm 4-14-59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~

b7C

4/14/59

EX-101

Airtel

To: SAC, Miami REC-29

From: Director, FBI (109-12-210) -489

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

[REDACTED] (S)

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

b1

The above is for your information. The foregoing data should not be disseminated outside the Bureau.

1 - Havana

4/20/99
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

VHN: bud
(6)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RETAINED
EXCEPT
WHEN
NEEDED

MAILED 30
APR 14 1959
COMM-FBI

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

APR 21 1959

SECRET

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~
~~100-12~~

1 - [REDACTED]

b7C

SAC, Miami

April 20, 1959

Director, FBI (109-12-210)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

ReBuairtel 4/14/59.

FA

[REDACTED]

b1

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1 - Havana

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

VHN:clb:bcb
(6)

4/20/09
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

[REDACTED]

b1

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

MAILED 31
APR 20 1959
COMM-FBI

REC-28

109-12-210-490

APR 21 1959

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

50 APR 23 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

VHN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *Ar***SECRET**

DATE: April 16, 1959

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH *R*SUBJECT: *C* *MATTER*
CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____ <i>b7C</i>
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

ACTION:

None. For your information.

SJP:pro
(6) *Ar*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - [REDACTED]

4/20/99
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

109-12-210-491

REC-70

APR 21 1959

EX-113

68 APR 24 1959

SECRET

109-12-210

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 16 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT 4-16-59 8-49 PM JLD
TO DIRECTOR, FBI4 AND SAC, MIAMI
FROM SAC, NEW YORK 2P

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, IS DASH CUBA. REMIAMITEL,
FOUR SIXTEEN, INSTANT, REFLECTING THAT CASTRO GOVT.
INTELLIGENCE UNIT HAS REPORTEDLY RENTED WHOLE FLOOR AT NO.
TWENTY SIX BROAD ST., NYC. INVESTIGATION REFLECTS NO
SUCH ADDRESS AS TWENTY SIX BROAD ST., NYC. HOWEVER, THE
BUILDING TWENTY BROAD ST., WOULD COVER THE AREA NORMALLY
BEARING ADDRESS TWENTY SIX BROAD ST. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BUILDING, TWENTY BROAD ST., SAYS THIS BUILDING WHICH
ADJOURNS NY STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING WAS COMPLETED IN
NINETEEN FIFTY SEVEN AND COMPLETELY RENTED END OF SAME
YEAR. [REDACTED] SAYS NO WHOLE FLOORS HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE FOR
RENT SINCE AND NO NEW TENANT HAS MOVED IN THIS YEAR. ALL
TENANTS ARE STOCKBROKERS EXCEPT FOR TWO BANKS AND ONE LAW
FIRM. SMALL SPACE ON FIFTEENTH FLOOR BEING RELINQUISHED BY
PRESENT TENANT SOON BUT SAID SPACE ALREADY PROMISED HALF TO
EMPIRE TRUST CO., AND OTHER HALF TO [REDACTED] WHOM [REDACTED] SAYS IS
WELL KNOWN STOCKBROKER. MIAMI WILL REINTERVIEW [REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

8 APR 24 1959

EX-113

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/20/99 BY 60267
NLS/OC/106

REC-95

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/10/00 BY SP-6/CL/CL

b7C

539

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

b2

b7C


b7C

REC-95

109-12-204H Nidw

APR 22 1959

PAGE TWO

 TO DETERMINE IF SHE CAN FURNISH A MORE CORRECT ADDRESS
AND ADVISE NYO.

END AND ACK PLS

R NY 4 WA CRA

b7C

F B I

SECRET

Date: 4/20/59

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via **AIRTEL** _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Attached for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above. One copy each is attached for the following offices: Boston, Miami, Newark and New York for information.

The information contained therein was furnished by [REDACTED] (S)

It is noted that [REDACTED] is former [REDACTED]

The attached memo is classified confidential since it reveals investigative interest in a foreign official and the information could result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and jeopardize the future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 5)
- 1 - Boston (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Miami (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Newark (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 3 - WFO

(1 - [REDACTED]) (S)

HJM:blb
(10)**AIRTEL**

C C - Wick

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

109-12-210-493
16 APR 22 1959**SECRET**

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
April 20, 1959

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

[REDACTED] *DC b1*

(S) *100-1062*
According to the informant, both these persons had heard the speech delivered by Castro on April 17, 1959, before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and felt that Castro had done a good job despite the language barrier.

[REDACTED] commented that the Castro forces had complete control of the Cuban Government, but were handicapped due to the lack of experienced people to handle the important jobs. When [REDACTED] stated that there was a feeling in the United States that Castro was no administrator, was putting too much pressure on himself and would not be able to handle the job, [REDACTED] said that Castro alone would have to solve that problem. [REDACTED] did say that they have a very good group of Ministers in the Cuban Cabinet. *b7C/D*

When asked whether the Cuban Government was going to buy out the American power companies, [REDACTED] said that the government would not. He did say, however, that some regulations would be put into force because rates are too high and abusive. *b7C/D*

[REDACTED] further stated that the present Cuban Government is experiencing difficulty in determining how much money Batista took with him when he left the country in *b7C/D*

4/20/99
CLASSIFIED BY *10207N8/RE/100*
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

DECLASSIFIED BY *60261NLS/RE/100*
ON *1/12/99*

100-Sub [REDACTED] via liaison
100-ADD-6-DIV 647
AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE FORW.

HOW FORW.

BY *100-1062*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE *b7C b2*

100-1062-493

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

~~SECRET~~

January, 1959. [REDACTED] commented that a special ministry in the government was created in order to determine this. b7C

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] further stated that he would travel with Castro in this country until the group reached Boston at which time [REDACTED] would return to Cuba. He said that his work in Cuba required that he return at this time. b7C

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 101-HQ-12-210-493, Enclosure dated 4-20-59.

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

101-HQ-12-210-493, Enclosure dated 4-20-59

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XXXXXX

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)
 FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (109-54)
 SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

DATE: March 19, 1959

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ReBulet January 29, 1959.

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum on the above-captioned subject matter and five copies of a memorandum evaluating sources set forth therein.

No dissemination has been made locally of the enclosed memorandum inasmuch as the information is either public knowledge or has been made available to the Embassy.

Careful consideration has been given to sources concealed, and T symbols were utilized only where identities of sources must be concealed.

CLASSIFIED BY 60207 NLS/CE/KPB
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

[REDACTED] - [REDACTED] 62/b7D
 [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] 67C
 [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] 67C
 [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] 67C
 [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] 62/b7D
 [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] 67C

University of Villanueva, Havana, Cuba
 (Identity concealed at own request)

University of Villanueva, Havana, Cuba
 (Identity concealed at own request)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[REDACTED] the Cuban
 Army (Identity concealed at own request)

EX-124
 REC-8
 ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
 2 - Havana (1 - 66-101)
 JTH:lg
 (4)

BOUCH WVIC

SECRET

15 APR 22 1959

61 APR 28 1959

[REDACTED] 67C

~~SECRET~~

3/19/59

✓ [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] (Identity concealed at own request) b2/b7D b7C
 ✓ [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] (Identity concealed at own request) b2/b7D b7C
 X [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] (Identity concealed at own request) b2/b7D b7C
 X [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] (S) b1 b2
 [REDACTED] - PSI [REDACTED] b2/b7D b7C
 [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] b2/b7D
 ✓ [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] former Special Agent, [REDACTED] (Identity concealed at own request) b2 b7C
 [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] (Identity concealed at own request) cuba b2/b7D b7C
 [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] Havana, Cuba, [REDACTED] (Identity concealed at own request) b2/b7D b7C
 ✓ [REDACTED] - Bureau airgram March 6, 1959, captioned NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, IS - N. b2/b7D b7C
 [REDACTED] - PSI [REDACTED] b2/b7D b7C
 ✓ [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] (Identity concealed at own request) b2/b7D b7C
 [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] b2/b7D b7C
 [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] (Identity concealed at own request) b2/b7D b7C
 [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] (Identity concealed at own request) b2/b7D b7C

~~SECRET~~

Havana 109-54

~~SECRET~~

3/19/59

The attached memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as it reflects investigation by Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba.

~~SECRET~~



***In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.***

March 19, 1959

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference is made to memorandum dated March 19, 1959, concerning the captioned matter.

_____ and _____, as set forth in referenced memorandum, have furnished reliable information in the past.

62/157D

b2
b1

is a confidential source abroad.

b2/b7D

_____ and _____ have furnished insufficient information to determine their reliability.

10-15-99
CLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/BCE/BK
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

1cc San Juan by
0-7 3/27/59 T

ACCT NO. 100-246-B-2-10 (Rev. 1/1/64)
 EXT. NO. 3-26-59
 DATE 2/5-
 LOAN TERM 109
 BY 10-11-59

ENCLOSURE

b2



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

March 19, 1959

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

SYNOPSIS

EXECUTIONS (page 1): As of March 10, 1959, 416 executed for "war crimes." Aviators of BATISTA's Army found not guilty, but CASTRO ordered retrial and most received prison sentences. This caused anti-CASTRO feeling. UNIVERSITY PROBLEMS (page 4): Government, under Law 11, rescinded degrees conferred by private universities when University of Havana was closed. University students have control of Havana University and want say in selection of faculty and curriculum. ASYLUM QUESTION (page 7): Although at first Cuban Government wanted right to say which individuals were entitled to asylum, CASTRO states exiles will be allowed to leave country. On two occasions planes leaving Cuba with exiles for other countries had to return. Reported this was plan of Government to get control of exiles. INFLUENCE (page 8): Communists now open political party, publishing daily newspaper. Some prominent Government officials announced they were not anti-Communist. Files of former anti-Communist organization sponsored by Batista Government confiscated and its chief investigator executed. President of Directorio Revolucionario calls for recognition of Communist Party and relations with Russia. ANTI-UNITED STATES SENTIMENT (page 12): CASTRO on numerous occasions has attacked United States. CASTRO'S ATTITUDE TOWARD PUERTO RICO (page 14): CASTRO in favor of Puerto Rican independence, and NPPR leaders now in Havana. LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARIES (page 15) CASTRO calls Governments of Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Paraguay dictatorships, and much activity is taking place in Cuba against these governments, as well as against Government of Haiti. CENSORSHIP (page 17): International and some private telephone calls, as well as some mail, being censored. CASTRO calls for boycott of those periodicals which he claims are "anti-revolutionary." FACTIONS AMONG REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS (page 18): Directorio Revolucionario, Second National Front of Escambray, and followers of SOCARRAS attempting to gain foothold in Government. CHANGES (page 20) Government by several decrees bring about complete social and economic changes. Authorities have confiscated property of Batista followers, inaugurated an agrarian reform program, have drastically reduced rents, and have claimed need for nationalization of country. FACTORS FAVORING PRESENCE (page 22): These are honesty of officials, support of CASTRO by people,

cc San Juan
470-7
3/27/59
TC

100-44152-101, Sub
3-26-59
W. J. Sullivan - i

SECRET
ENCLOSURE

b7C

b2
b7C

~~SECRET~~
RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

3/19/59

SYNOPSIS (Cont'd)

and prospects of harvesting sugar crop, prime source of financial income for country. FACTORS OPERATING AGAINST CUBAN GOVERNMENT (page 23): These are almost complete oustering of former Government officials, high and low; revolutionary groups which have received no recognition; confiscation of goods of Batista followers; executions of so-called "war criminals"; unemployment; fear of Communism; attacks on private property.

~~SECRET~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

March 19, 1959

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

EXECUTIONS

The following information was furnished by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

b2/b7D

With the triumph of the revolutionary forces in Cuba the Government immediately announced that persons who had committed crimes of killing and torture during the Batista regime would be held for trial. According to [REDACTED]

b2/b7D

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

The first large-scale executions under rebel "justice" took place in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba within two weeks after the flight of Batista. At that time a ditch was dug by a bulldozer and approximately 70 of the individuals accused of crimes during the Batista regime were shot and their bodies buried in this mass grave. Because of the comments on the part of the international press services concerning the summary manner in which these executions were carried out, FIDEL CASTRO, the "maximo lider" (great leader) of the revolution, decided to invite to Cuba over 300 members of the international press in what he termed "Operation Truth." In a mass rally held in the Central Park of Havana on January 21, 1959, CASTRO appealed to over 500,000 persons assembled there for permission to carry on his execution of "war criminals." In his address CASTRO defended the revolutionary trials by

~~SECRET~~

- 1 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(4)
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

3/19/59

denouncing the "monopoly of international wire services" and claiming that special interests connected with the Batista regime had erroneously reported the situation in Cuba. When asked by CASTRO to demonstrate their support of the revolutionary forces, the crowd responded with a thundering roar.

CASTRO's bid for cooperation by the international press, however, failed to take hold, mainly because on the following evening, January 22, 1959, the first major trial of one of the "war criminals" was held in the Sports Arena at Havana, Cuba. The trial, according to the above source, was somewhat a mockery of justice inasmuch as the evidence presented was mostly hearsay and the 17,000 individuals who personally witnessed the proceedings shouted and hooted at every statement of the defense attorney. The defendant himself, Major JESUS SOSA BLANCO, in pleading his defense, stated he had not been given a trial but that the proceedings were something which could have taken place in the Colosseum in Rome. SOSA BLANCO was found guilty and ordered to be executed. His case was appealed, but at a new trial he was also found guilty and was executed. (Declassified)

FIDEL CASTRO in his January 21, 1959, speech stated that he believed that about 400 individuals would be executed for war crimes. "The Havana Post" in its issue of March 10, 1959, stated that an unofficial count as of that date reflected that 416 individuals had been executed by the present government for having engaged in killings and atrocities during the Batista regime.

██████████ advised on March 10, 1959, that there were approximately 600 persons being held at the Cabana Fortress in Havana, Cuba, awaiting trial and that an additional 125 persons were being held at the Bureau of Investigations of the Cuban National Police in Havana. This source had no idea as to how many others were being held for trial throughout the Island of Cuba. He did, however, point out that the police in Havana were still continuing to devote almost all their time to the apprehending of "political" criminals. b2/b7D

Both ██████████ and ██████████ stated they have followed the newspaper accounts of the trials of the persons convicted and that on many occasions the sentence of execution was passed when only "hearsay" evidence was presented. b2/b7D

██████████ and ██████████ all advised that there was much public indignation when FIDEL CASTRO called for a retrial of 46 individuals who had been connected with the Cuban Air Force during the Batista b2/b7D

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Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

3/19/59

regime and who had been accused of crimes against the people. These persons had been acquitted by the revolutionary courts in hearings held in Santiago de Cuba. On their acquittal, however, FIDEL CASTRO publicly claimed that such acquittal was a miscarriage of justice and that the Government should retry the individuals. Such re-trial was held, and most were found guilty and received sentences up to 30 years in prison. During the trial of these aviators the defense attorneys were publicly abused by the members of the court, and FIDEL CASTRO, himself, in a television interview claimed these defense attorneys were anti-revolutionaries.

"The Times of Havana" in a column titled "Let's Look at Today" in its issue of March 7, 1959, concerning CASTRO's remarks regarding the trials of the above aviators, strongly attacked Dr. CASTRO for publicly condemning the first findings of the court with respect to this case and for his condemning of the defense attorneys as "counter-revolutionaries."

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3/19/59

UNIVERSITY PROBLEMS

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The following information was furnished by [REDACTED] 62/67D

The Federation of University Students (FEU) has always been a strong force at the University of Havana. The leadership of this group has often acted in a violent manner in order to obtain its ends. On occasions members of this group have intimidated professors so that they could receive passing marks in courses which they were taking. The FEU has always been considered to be a somewhat political organization and a breeding ground for future Cuban politicians.

The University has been closed since 1956 because of the political actions taken against the Batista regime by the student body.

Cuba The action arm of the FEU, namely the Directorio Revolucionario (DR), was instrumental in securing control of the Presidential Palace during the first days of the revolution. A period of crisis occurred when this group refused to give up the Palace when the Provisional President of Cuba, MANUEL URRUTIA LEO, arrived in Havana on January 5, 1959. They finally agreed, however, to release control of this place to the July 26 Movement.

The DR is a group which is composed of the more radical, hot-headed element and during the first days of the revolution forced their way into Villanueva University, a private Catholic university in Havana, and there detained [REDACTED] this university, for a few hours. After a period of three days they withdrew from the university premises. 67C

One of the first acts of the Cuban Revolutionary Government was to pass what is known as "Law 11", which rescinded all degrees conferred by private universities during the time the University of Havana was closed. This law was sponsored by the FEU which claimed that with its operation those who attended school during the revolution, while others were fighting against the Batista forces, would not be recipients of any advantage in the educational sphere. The principal school which this affected was Villanueva University with a student body of over 2,500.

Cuba According to [REDACTED] one of the principal reasons for Law 11, along with the FEU, was the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] It was the opinion of [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] was attempting to consolidate his position in the Government by working closely with the FEU. 65/67D 67C

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Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

3/19/59

In the latter part of January, 1959, the DR, which had control of the University of Havana premises, released this control to representatives of the FEU. [redacted] was recognized

[redacted] the FEU by the University Council. [redacted] the support of both the DR and the FEU. In early February, 1959, the FEU ousted the University Council and took complete control of the University of Havana. The FEU, according to [redacted] desired to have control over the selection of the professors who were to teach their positions and also desired to select the courses which the University should give. According to this source, there was some justification for the stand taken by the FEU inasmuch as many of the professors attached to Havana University in the past were individuals who never appeared for their classes and merely sold their notes to the student body. With these notes the students would be able to take an examination given by the professor.

[redacted] was personally attacked by the [redacted] when [redacted] in a television program on March 5, 1959, accused [redacted] of being a "stool pigeon" for the Batista Government. A few days previously there had appeared in the July 26-controlled newspaper, "Revolucion", a copy of a letter written [redacted] to one of the police officials during the Batista regime. In this letter [redacted] stated he was enclosing the names of the night students of Villanueva University and also a portion of a bomb which had exploded at the school. In a subsequent issue of this newspaper, [redacted] explained that he had furnished these names to the police when the police had threatened to secure a court order for the names of all the students at the university. [redacted] further pointed out that he had aided many of the revolutionaries during the time that BATISTA was in power.

[redacted] advised on March 10, 1959, that the Government authorities, and especially the [redacted] were going to continue attacks on [redacted] until he was forced to resign as [redacted] the University of Villanueva. Both [redacted] and [redacted] stated that [redacted] was not going to resign his position under pressure from Government authorities. Both these sources stated, however, that the Government would have [redacted] removed from his position as [redacted] as Cuban law could be so interpreted as to call for [redacted] Cuban citizens as heads of educational institutions.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

March 19, 1959

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference is made to memorandum dated March 19, 1959,
concerning the captioned matter.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED], as
set forth in referenced memorandum, have furnished reliable
information in the past.

b2/b7D

[REDACTED] S

b2
b1

[REDACTED] is a confidential source abroad.

b2/b7D

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have furnished insufficient informa-
tion to determine their reliability.

10-15-99
CLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/BCE/BK
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

1cc San Juan by
0-7 3/27/59 Ta

SECRET

AGENCY 100-2446-B-210 (S), State
DATE 3-26-59
BY [Signature]
①

109-12-210-494
ENCLOSURE

b2



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

March 19, 1959

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. McGuire ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Parsons ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tamm ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

SYNOPSIS

EXECUTIONS (page 1): As of March 10, 1959, 416 executed for "war crimes." Aviators of BATISTA's Army found not guilty, but CASTRO ordered retrial and most received prison sentences. This caused anti-CASTRO feeling. UNIVERSITY PROBLEMS (page 4): Government, under Law 11, rescinded degrees conferred by private universities when University of Havana was closed. University students have control of Havana University and want say in selection of faculty and curriculum. ASYLUM QUESTION (page 7): Although at first Cuban Government wanted right to say which individuals were entitled to asylum, CASTRO states exiles will be allowed to leave country. On two occasions planes leaving Cuba with exiles for other countries had to return. Reported this was plan of Government to get control of exiles. INFLUENCE (page 8): Communists now open political party, publishing daily newspaper. Some prominent Government officials announced they were not anti-Communist. Files of former anti-Communist organization sponsored by Batista Government confiscated and its chief investigator executed. President of Directorio Revolucionario calls for recognition of Communist Party and relations with Russia. ANTI-UNITED STATES SENTIMENT (page 12): CASTRO on numerous occasions has attacked United States. CASTRO'S ATTITUDE TOWARD PUERTO RICO (page 14): CASTRO in favor of Puerto Rican independence, and NPPR leaders now in Havana. LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARIES (page 15) CASTRO calls Governments of Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Paraguay dictatorships, and much activity is taking place in Cuba against these governments, as well as against Government of Haiti. CENSORSHIP (page 17): International and some private telephone calls, as well as some mail, being censored. CASTRO calls for boycott of those periodicals which he claims are "anti-revolutionary." FACTIONS AMONG REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS (page 18): Directorio Revolucionario, Second National Front of Escambray, and followers of SOCARRAS attempting to gain foothold in Government. CHANGES (page 20) Government by several decrees bring about complete social and economic changes. Authorities have confiscated property of Batista followers, inaugurated an agrarian reform program, have drastically reduced rents, and have claimed need for nationalization of country. FACTORS FAVORING PRESENCE (page 22): These are honesty of officials, support of CASTRO by people,

cc San Juan
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3/27/59
TC

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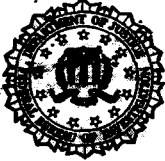
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RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

3/19/59

SYNOPSIS (Cont'd)

and prospects of harvesting sugar crop, prime source of financial income for country. FACTORS OPERATING AGAINST CUBAN GOVERNMENT (page 23): These are almost complete oustering of former Government officials, high and low; revolutionary groups which have received no recognition; confiscation of goods of Batista followers; executions of so-called "war criminals"; unemployment; fear of Communism; attacks on private property.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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CONFIDENTIAL
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

March 19, 1959

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

EXECUTIONS

The following information was furnished by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

b2/b7D

With the triumph of the revolutionary forces in Cuba the Government immediately announced that persons who had committed crimes of killing and torture during the Batista regime would be held for trial. According to [REDACTED]

b2/b7D

b1

[REDACTED] (5)

The first large-scale executions under rebel "justice" took place in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba within two weeks after the flight of Batista. At that time a ditch was dug by a bulldozer and approximately 70 of the individuals accused of crimes during the Batista regime were shot and their bodies buried in this mass grave. Because of the comments on the part of the international press services concerning the summary manner in which these executions were carried out, FIDEL CASTRO, the "maximo lider" (great leader) of the revolution, decided to invite to Cuba over 300 members of the international press in what he termed "Operation Truth." In a mass rally held in the Central Park of Havana on January 21, 1959, CASTRO appealed to over 500,000 persons assembled there for permission to carry on his execution of "war criminals." In his address CASTRO defended the revolutionary trials by

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

3/19/59

denouncing the "monopoly of international wire services" and claiming that special interests connected with the Batista regime had erroneously reported the situation in Cuba. When asked by CASTRO to demonstrate their support of the revolutionary forces, the crowd responded with a thundering roar.

CASTRO's bid for cooperation by the international press, however, failed to take hold, mainly because on the following evening, January 22, 1959, the first major trial of one of the "war criminals" was held in the Sports Arena at Havana, Cuba. The trial, according to the above source, was somewhat a mockery of justice inasmuch as the evidence presented was mostly hearsay and the 17,000 individuals who personally witnessed the proceedings shouted and hooted at every statement of the defense attorney. The defendant himself, Major JESUS SOSA BLANCO, in pleading his defense, stated he had not been given a trial but that the proceedings were something which could have taken place in the Colosseum in Rome. SOSA BLANCO was found guilty and ordered to be executed. His case was appealed, but at a new trial he was also found guilty and was executed. (Declassified)

FIDEL CASTRO in his January 21, 1959, speech stated that he believed that about 400 individuals would be executed for war crimes. "The Havana Post" in its issue of March 10, 1959, stated that an unofficial count as of that date reflected that 416 individuals had been executed by the present government for having engaged in killings and atrocities during the Batista regime.

[redacted] advised on March 10, 1959, that there were approximately 600 persons being held at the Cabana Fortress in Havana, Cuba, awaiting trial and that an additional 125 persons were being held at the Bureau of Investigations of the Cuban National Police in Havana. This source had no idea as to how many others were being held for trial throughout the Island of Cuba. He did, however, point out that the police in Havana were still continuing to devote almost all their time to the apprehending of "political" criminals. b2/b7D

Both [redacted] and [redacted] stated they have followed the newspaper accounts of the trials of the persons convicted and that on many occasions the sentence of execution was passed when only "hearsay" evidence was presented. b2/b7D

[redacted] and [redacted] all advised that there was much public indignation when FIDEL CASTRO called for a retrial of 46 individuals who had been connected with the Cuban Air Force during the Batista b2/b7D

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Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

3/19/59

regime and who had been accused of crimes against the people. These persons had been acquitted by the revolutionary courts in hearings held in Santiago de Cuba. On their acquittal, however, FIDEL CASTRO publicly claimed that such acquittal was a miscarriage of justice and that the Government should retry the individuals. Such re-trial was held, and most were found guilty and received sentences up to 30 years in prison. During the trial of these aviators the defense attorneys were publicly abused by the members of the court, and FIDEL CASTRO, himself, in a television interview claimed these defense attorneys were anti-revolutionaries.

"The Times of Havana" in a column titled "Let's Look at Today" in its issue of March 7, 1959, concerning CASTRO's remarks regarding the trials of the above aviators, strongly attacked Dr. CASTRO for publicly condemning the first findings of the court with respect to this case and for his condemning of the defense attorneys as "counter-revolutionaries."

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3/19/59

UNIVERSITY PROBLEMS

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The following information was furnished by [REDACTED]

b2/b7

The Federation of University Students (FEU) has always been a strong force at the University of Havana. In the past the leadership of this group has often acted in a "gangster" style in order to attain its ends. On occasions members of this group have intimidated professors so that they would receive passing marks in courses which they were taking. The FEU has always been considered to be a somewhat political organization and a breeding ground for future Cuban politicians.

The University has been closed since 1956 because of the political actions taken against the Batista regime by the student body.

Cuba The action arm of the FEU, namely the Directorio Revolucionario (DR), was instrumental in securing control of the Presidential Palace during the first days of the revolution. A period of crisis occurred when this group refused to give up the Palace when the Provisional President of Cuba, MANUEL URRUTIA LLEO, arrived in Havana on January 5, 1959. They finally agreed, however, to release control of this place to the July 26 Movement.

The DR is a group which is composed of the more radical, hot-headed element and during the first days of the revolution forced their way into Villanueva University, a private Catholic university in Havana, and there detained [REDACTED] this university, for a few hours. After a period of three days they withdrew from the university premises.

b7C

One of the first acts of the Cuban Revolutionary Government was to pass what is known as "Law 11", which rescinded all degrees conferred by private universities during the time the University of Havana was closed. This law was sponsored by the FEU which claimed that with its operation those who attended school during the revolution, while others were fighting against the Batista forces, would not be recipients of any advantage in the educational sphere. The principal school which this affected was Villanueva University with a student body of over 2,500.

Cuba According to [REDACTED] one of the principal backers of Law 11, along with the FEU, was the [REDACTED] 28-year-old [REDACTED]. It was the opinion of [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] was attempting to consolidate his position in the Government by working closely with the FEU.

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FEU

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Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

3/19/59

Federation of University
Students

In the latter part of January 1959, the DR, which had control of the University of Havana premises, released this control to representatives of the FEU. [redacted] was recognized as [redacted] the FEU by the University Council. [redacted] enjoyed the support of both the DR and the 26th of July Movement. In early February, 1959, the FEU ousted the University Council and took complete control of the University of Havana premises. The FEU, according to [redacted] desired to have almost complete say in the selection of the professors who were to retain their positions and also desired to select the courses which the University should give. According to this source, there was some justification for the stand taken by the FEU inasmuch as many of the professors attached to Havana University in the past were individuals who never appeared for their classes and merely sold their notes to the student body. With these notes the students would be able to take an examination given by the professor.

b7C
Cuba

Panama
b2/b7

[redacted] was personally attacked by the [redacted] when [redacted] in a television program on March 5, 1959, accused [redacted] of being a "stool pigeon" for the Batista Government. A few days previously there had appeared in the July 26-controlled newspaper, "Revolucion", a copy of a letter written [redacted] to one of the police officials during the Batista regime. In this letter [redacted] stated he was enclosing the names of the night students of Villanueva University and also a portion of a bomb which had exploded at the school. In a subsequent issue of this newspaper, [redacted] explained that he had furnished these names to the police when the police had threatened to secure a court order for the names of all the students at the university. [redacted] further pointed out that he had aided many of the revolutionaries during the time that BATISTA was in power.

b7C

[redacted] advised on March 10, 1959, that the Government authorities, and especially the [redacted] were going to continue attacks on [redacted] until he was forced to resign as [redacted] the University of Villanueva. Both [redacted] and [redacted] stated that [redacted] was not going to resign his position under pressure from Government authorities. Both these sources stated, however, that the Government would have [redacted] removed from his position inasmuch as Cuban law could be so interpreted as to call for having only Cuban citizens as heads of educational institutions.

b2/b7
b7C

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

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It was the opinion of both [redacted] and [redacted] that the vigorous attacks against [redacted] on the part of Government officials were due to their attempting to curry favor with the FEU. Both these sources stated that the FEU has never looked with favor on the University of Villanueva as the authorities in charge of that institution have prevented the FEU from gaining control of the student body.

Directorio Revolucionario
[redacted] advised on March 10, 1959, that [redacted] the DR which in the past has been the action arm of the FEU, has been making trips throughout Cuba in order to gain control of the student organizations at the various universities outside Havana Province. This source stated that [redacted] intends to take over complete control of the FEU and also in the future plans to see to it that students attending the various universities will have to be members of his organization rather than the July 26 Movement. [redacted] stated that the present [redacted] the FEU,

[redacted] explained that if this became public knowledge, [redacted] would immediately lose any following that he has inasmuch as one of the principal points in the FEU program is to attack those who matriculated at any institution while the University of Havana was closed. This source also stated that [redacted] was originally involved in the attack by DR members against the Presidential Palace in Havana in 1957; however, [redacted] did not carry out his assignment during this attack but rather went into hiding.

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3/19/59

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE

██████████ and ██████████ during the week of January 18, 1959, advised that the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP - Communist Party of Cuba), which had been outlawed under the Batista regime, began to operate openly. The PSP newspaper "Hoy" has continued publication on a daily basis in Havana since January 5, 1959. This newspaper espouses the line of close cooperation among the revolutionary forces with full participation in the new government for all elements which participated in the "liberation." The PSP claims such participation. b2/b

According to ██████████ and ██████████ there was very little participation on the part of PSP members in the July 26 Movement up until about four months prior to the fall of the Batista Government. These sources pointed out that when the July 26 forces called for a general strike in Cuba on April 9, 1958, the strike failed miserably. They stated this indicated that the Communists, who presumably had some influence in the labor unions, had not been able to control the laboring classes and help the July 26 Movement. b2/b

On February 6, 1959, ██████████ advised that ██████████ a representative of the Russian newspaper "Pravda", had arrived in Cuba on January 21, 1959, and had remained in Havana until January 28, 1959. According to this source, ██████████ hotel bills while in Havana were paid by ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, Commander of the Cuban Revolutionary Forces at La Cabana Fortress, Havana. b2/b

██████████ on June 5, 1958, stated that ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, an Argentine citizen, was in Guatemala during the last days of the regime of JACOBO ARBENZ, which regime was publicly known as being pro-Communist. According to this source, GUEVARA defended that regime in the Guatemalan press. In a public statement reported in the Havana newspaper "The Times of Havana" during the week of January 4, 1959, GUEVARA stated, "I am not a Communist but neither am I anti-Communist." b2/b

██████████ has advised that GUEVARA is definitely anti-American in his sympathies. b2/b

According to the Havana newspaper "Prensa Libre" in its issue of January 11, 1959, CAMILO CIENFUEGOS Y GORRIARAN stated that the Communists of Cuba could organize as a legal political party and "We cannot consider Communists as an illegal faction where liberty exists, and in this Cuban democracy there is liberty." CIENFUEGOS is the Commander of the Revolutionary Forces at Campo Libertad, Havana. b2/b

On 1/11/59, the Prensa Libre

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

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3/19/59

[redacted] advised on October 23, 1956, that his records reflected that CIENFUEGOS was arrested and fingerprinted on January 21, 1956. At that time CIENFUEGOS was listed as being the Director of the Frente Popular, a Communist Party front organization in Havana. b2/b7D

[redacted] advised on February 22, 1959, that he had been informed by a high official in the July 26 Movement that [redacted] had stated that the Cuban Government was thinking of sending a "commercial man" to Russia. [redacted] reportedly remarked, according to this official, that the United States had commercial relations with Russia and he saw no reason that Cuba should not also have such relations. This same source advised on March 5, 1959, [redacted] b2/b7D

[redacted] Source was not able to recall the titles of these books but stated that one of them had the letters "USSR" in the title. b7C

FIDEL CASTRO, the present Prime Minister of Cuba, has publicly announced that he was in favor of selling Cuban sugar to any country who could buy it, including Russia and Red China.

On January 28, 1959, [redacted] advised that CAMILO CIENFUEGOS had authorized [redacted] Commander ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, to confiscate all the files of the Buro para la Represion de las Actividades Comunistas (Bureau for the Repression of Communist Activities) (BRAC). These files were transported from Campo Libertad in Havana to La Cabana. According to [redacted] b2/b7C

[redacted] b2

[redacted] b1

(Deceased) Havana newspapers on March 7, 1959, carried articles reflecting that JOSE CASTANO QUEVEDO, formerly Chief Investigator for BRAC, had been executed at La Cabana Fortress, Havana, Cuba, for "war crimes." A review of the testimony in this case, as

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- 9 -

For Bureau For the
Repression of Com-
munist Activities

(12)

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

3/19/59

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it appeared in Havana newspapers, failed to reflect any definite proof that CASTANO QUEVEDO had been guilty of killing anyone.

[REDACTED] (S)

The newspaper "Hoy" in its issue of March 12, 1959, carried a three-fourth-page advertisement of the Cuban Ministry of Hacienda (Treasury). It is not known whether this was a paid advertisement, but, if so, it would reflect Government subsidy of the newspaper "Hoy."

[REDACTED] the Directorio Revolucionario (DR), in a television speech in Havana, Cuba, on March 11, 1959, stated that he was in favor of the Government's legally recognizing the PSP. He also stated that he believed the Cuban Government should recognize both the Russian Government and the Chinese People's Republic. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have advised that at the present time there exists a pact of friendship between the DR and the July 26 Movement. [REDACTED] in his speech praised the leadership of the Prime Minister, FIDEL CASTRO.

[REDACTED] advised on March 15, 1959, that [REDACTED] had hopes of being appointed Mayor of Havana.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on March 16 and March 18, 1959, respectively advised that the Communists had made great progress in the Province of Las Villas, Cuba. According to [REDACTED] the Governor of Las Villas, [REDACTED] although not himself a Communist, has definitely been sympathetic to the Communist cause. This source stated that the Governor of Las Villas formerly was assigned to the staff of ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA and was appointed to his position at the insistence of ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA and [REDACTED] according to [REDACTED], is a [REDACTED], and, although he admires United States scientific techniques, he is definitely anti-American in his feelings.

Cuba

This source further advised that the [REDACTED], namely [REDACTED] is definitely a Communist. He further stated he had seen in Santa Clara, the principal town in Las Villas Province, several people in possession of a Russian paper called "Estrella Roja." He further stated he had seen some people in possession of matches which had been made in Russia.

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Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

3/19/59

██████████ and ██████████ stated that it was common rumor that soldiers who were attending classes at La Cabana Fortress in Havana were being indoctrinated in Communist theory along with their instruction in reading and writing. b2/b7D

██████████ stated on March 16, 1959, that several of the military leaders who are closely associated with ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA are definitely pro-Communist in their sympathies. b2/b7D

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3/19/59

TI-UNITED STATES SENTIMENT

██████ and ██████ have advised that there is no doubt but that anti-American sentiment has increased in Cuba since the fall of the Batista regime. Both these sources state that this is definitely traceable to remarks critical of the United States made by FIDEL CASTRO and which are being echoed by his followers. In public statements CASTRO has made the following remarks critical of the United States:

1. He has claimed that "monopolistic" U. S. press services have not reported on the Cuban revolution truthfully. He was particularly critical of the condemning in the United States press of the Cuban executions. CASTRO has stated he would like to see a Latin American wire service established which would tell the truth to Latin American nations. (January 22, 1959)
2. He has condemned some American big businesses, especially the United Fruit Company, claiming that they have not treated the workers in a just manner. He made the allegation against the United Fruit Company of not having paid taxes to the rebels when they controlled Oriente Province. (January 22, 1959)
3. From his initial success he has vehemently attacked the U. S. Military Missions in Cuba and has derided them by stating that they trained a "defeated" (Batista's) army. In a public appearance on January 22 he stated he could not understand why such missions always had to come from the United States. He stated he would like to see such a mission come to Cuba from Venezuela. (January 22, 1959, and others)
4. He criticized the reaction of newspapers in the United States toward the Cuban executions and stated that the United States had killed thousands in dropping atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the name of world peace while there were only a few executions in Cuba of Batista "torturers and assassins." (January 21, 1959)
5. He demanded the return of Cuba's "war criminals" from the United States; this, although, according to ██████ Cuba had never actually in a legal manner requested their return. (January 21, 1959)

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6. He claimed that historically Cuba has been a victim of United States influence for over 50 years. (February 19, 1959)
7. CASTRO maintained that Cuba would have relations with all countries which are friendly and which do not threaten Cuban people or sovereignty. (February 19, 1959)
8. He remarked that Cuban school textbooks should be revised to show the true picture of the influence which the United States had over Cuba. He made the claim that the United States had entered the Spanish American War when it had already been won by Cuba. (February 19, 1959)
9. In answer to a press inquiry concerning his criticism of American foreign policy, CASTRO replied, "We criticize the United States for helping Batista and not because it did not help us. We did not want American intervention - we had plenty of that in the past 30 years." (February 28, 1959)
10. In a speech at Guantanamo, Cuba, CASTRO stated, "We must be free economically;" and he charged that United States Ambassadors have been running the country. (February 3, 1959)
11. On January 15, 1959, CASTRO, in reply to a remark concerning the possibility of Marines being sent to Cuba, stated that if this were to happen, "over 200,000 gringos will die."
12. On March 6, 1959, CASTRO stated that counter-revolutionary forces were securing arms in Miami, Florida, and that "the FBI and local authorities" were doing nothing to prevent their efforts in this respect.

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CASTRO'S ATTITUDE TOWARD PUERTO RICO

The Havana newspaper "El Mundo" in reporting on a press conference held by CASTRO on January 22, 1959, stated that CASTRO had mentioned that he was an admirer of [redacted] and favored independence for Puerto Rico. [redacted]

[redacted] the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, which organization has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States within the purview of Executive Order 10450. [redacted] b7C

[redacted] on March 5, 1959, advised that [redacted] was then in Cuba. This source stated that he had been informed that FIDEL CASTRO, while in Mexico preparing for his invasion of Cuba, was a frequent visitor at the home [redacted] CASTRO reportedly wrote to [redacted] after his victory, invited her to Cuba, and she was in Cuba in response to hospitality offered by CASTRO. [redacted] b2/b7D b7C

The Havana newspaper "Revolucion", which is the organ of the July 26 Movement, in its issue of March 10, 1959, carried a statement made [redacted] She claimed that her husband had been tortured by prison authorities in the United States some years ago. She also alleged that although she had applied for a visa, she had not been permitted to go to Puerto Rico to visit her husband there, where he is being tortured and not being given proper medical treatment. This article also appeared in "Hoy." [redacted] b7C

Articles written [redacted] one of the leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, have appeared in both the Communist publication "Hoy" and in the organ of the July 26 Movement "Revolucion." These articles attack United States policy toward Puerto Rico. [redacted] b7C

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LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

[redacted] advised that immediately after the triumph of the Castro forces rumors were wide-spread in Cuba that a group of the Cuban rebels would be trained to invade the Dominican Republic. CASTRO, himself, in several public statements stated that dictatorships existed in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Paraguay. Wire service dispatches concerning speeches given in Venezuela by CASTRO on his visit to that country from January 23 to January 27, 1959, reflected that CASTRO attacked the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Paraguay as dictatorships and encouraged exile groups of those countries to overthrow the present governments. CASTRO reportedly stated that these groups would receive the protection and support of the Cuban Government. b2/b7D

The Havana newspaper "El Crisol" on February 19, 1959, reflected that on the previous evening there had been held in Havana, Cuba, a meeting of the "Comite Pro Liberacion Dominicana" (Committee for Dominican Liberation), [redacted] which was a leader in the sugar workers union in Cuba. b7C

On March 12, 1959, Havana newspapers carried an Associated Press dispatch datelined "Ciudad Trujillo" which reflected that on the previous day General RAFAEL LEONIDAS TRUJILLO, in referring to reported groups being trained in Cuba to invade the Dominican Republic, stated, "If the aggressors want to see brains and beards flying like butterflies, let them come near Dominican shores in a hostile attitude." FIDEL CASTRO in a speech in Santiago de Cuba, as reflected in an article in the Havana newspaper "El Mundo" of March 12, 1959, stated that the people of the Dominican Republic should rise up and overthrow Trujillo. He claimed that the attitude of the leaders of the Dominican Republic was provocative and that Cuba had given no reason for such an attitude as was taken by these leaders. Cuba

On February 17, 1959, [redacted] advised that CASTRO was being warned by various of his advisors that Cuban officials should have no hand in permitting Cuba's being used as a base of operation against the Dominican Republic. These sources were attempting to point out to CASTRO that if an invasion attempt was made against the Dominican Republic from Cuba, the United States might intervene. On March 11, 1959, [redacted] advised that FIDEL CASTRO was attempting to equivocate on statements to the effect that groups trained in Cuba would invade the Dominican Republic. It was this source's belief that CASTRO realized that the Dominican forces could very easily repulse any such invasion attempt. b2/b7D

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"Revolucion", the organ of the July 26 Movement which is published in Havana, Cuba, in its issue of March 10, 1959, carried an article which stated that CASTRO had averred that any movement against TRUJILLO would be looked upon with sympathy by the new Cuban Government but that Cuba would not directly interfere in the problems of the Dominican Republic.

The newspaper "Revolucion" in its issue of March 11, 1959, carried an article stating that [REDACTED], had said that statements attributed to him to the effect that the present Haitian Government would fall within 30 days did not mean that he was preparing in Cuba an invasion against Haiti. [REDACTED] remarked that he would not insult Cuban hospitality by engaging in the formation of revolutionary attempts against Haiti while he was a guest of Cuba.

[REDACTED] spoke over Havana radio station "Progreso" on February 21, 1959, and stated that the present Haitian Government had to be overthrown.

Cuba { The Havana newspaper "El Mundo" in its issue of March 5, 1959, carried an article which reflected that [REDACTED] FIDEL CASTRO's group in guerrilla warfare, had offered his services to train Nicaraguan revolutionaries. The Havana newspaper "Informacion" in its issue of February 28, 1959, reflected that a "Comite Civico Cubano Pro Liberacion de Nicaragua" (Cuban Civic Committee for the Liberation of Nicaragua) had been formed. [REDACTED] of this committee was listed as [REDACTED]. Named as [REDACTED] as [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] on March 10, 1959, advised that [REDACTED] According to this source, [REDACTED] has offices in the Capitol Building in Havana, occupying Room 92. [REDACTED] further stated that the group [REDACTED] is training in a location not far from Havana and is using arms seized from supporters of the Batista regime. He further advised that the group expects to make the trip to Nicaragua by plane and indicated that it would depart soon. The fact that [REDACTED] occupies Room 92 in the Capitol Building in Havana was verified by [REDACTED]

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CENSORSHIP

On February 6, 1959, [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]

On February 7, 1959, in a public speech FIDEL CASTRO publicly attacked newspapers which printed articles critical of the Revolutionary Government. He particularly singled out, without naming, one magazine which had printed caricatures which he, CASTRO, thought made fun of some of the leaders of the revolution. [REDACTED] advised that the magazine referred to by CASTRO was the famous weekly humor magazine "Zig-Zag." "The Times of Havana" in its issue of March 9, 1959, carried the following comments concerning "Zig-Zag": "Zig-Zag, a hitherto courageous publication has become a docile review that feeds impotent pap to its readers. . . The weekly has become an apple-polishing and meaningless jumble of sterile humor and eulogistic editorials."

Havana newspapers on March 10, 1959, carried reports on FIDEL CASTRO's interview with members of the Havana press. At that time CASTRO reportedly stated that he believed that newspapermen should receive a minimum salary of \$260.00 per month and that he believed that the Government should find ways to subsidize newspapers so that the salaries could be paid. [REDACTED] has advised that under the Batista regime almost all of the newspapers in Havana were subsidized by the Batista Government and that newspapermen as a whole had received subsidies from various Government agencies. For these subsidies they were expected to write eulogistic articles concerning these agencies. This source further pointed out that at the present time in Havana, Cuba, there are approximately 20 daily newspapers. This source believed that a city the size of Metropolitan Havana with a population of approximately one million could not support more than four newspapers without government subsidy.

On March 16, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that at the present time [REDACTED]

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FACTIONS AMONG REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS

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██████ advised that after the flight of BATISTA squabbling immediately broke out between the followers of the July 26 Movement on the one hand and the Directorio Revolucionario (DR) on the other. The leaders of the DR felt that they had not been given sufficient recognition in the government which was set up by the July 26 Movement. Members of the DR at first refused to give up the Presidential Palace, which they had seized when the Provisional President of Cuba, MANUEL URRUTIA, arrived in the city, and did so only after discussing the matter with July 26 leaders for several hours.

b2/b7D

b7C

██████ advised on March 10, 1959, and ██████ advised on March 8, 1959, that an agreement had been reached by the July 26 leaders and the DR leaders, whereby DR sympathizers would be given more posts in the present Cuban Government. According to ██████ the DR had been promised that 850 of their members or sympathizers would be placed in Government jobs.

b2/b7D

This same source, as well as ██████, pointed out, however, that this was only a temporary arrangement which ██████ the DR, intended to use to his own advantage. ██████ stated that ██████ would publicly withdraw from the Government service all his followers when he felt FIDEL CASTRO had done something which had alienated the people. He hoped by this means to create a crisis in the Government.

b2/b7D

██████ has advised that ██████ has traveled widely throughout Cuba in an attempt to secure the support of various university students. He hopes by securing the control of the student bodies at the various universities to gain a stranglehold on these institutions and prevent July 26 sympathizers from even being admitted as students to them.

b2/b7D
b7C

██████ advised on February 22, 1959, that another discontented group among the revolutionaries are members of the Second National Front of Escambray. This source stated that this group, which is known for its anti-Communist sympathies, has been given very little recognition by the July 26 leaders. According to this source, ██████ one of the leaders of this group, has made overtures to secure some recognition from the present government authorities but has met with no success in this respect.

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On February 15, 1959, [redacted] advised that there is some dissension between the July 26 leaders, CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, who is in charge at Campo Libertad, ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, in charge at La Cabana Fortress in Havana, and [redacted] the Armed Forces. According to this source, GUEVARA and [redacted] have the confidence of FIDEL CASTRO, Prime Minister. CIENFUEGOS, who, according to [redacted], does not have the name of being pro-Communist as do GUEVARA and [redacted] is being relegated to a minor place in the Government hierarchy.

b2/b7D
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On March 6, 1959, [redacted] advised that he was informed by a Major in the Revolutionary Army that a struggle for power existed within the 26th of July Movement. This person stated that the struggle was among Commandante CIENFUEGOS on one side, who desires to pursue a "middle of the road" policy in domestic affairs, and [redacted] and ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, who desire that the Government pursue a "pro-Communist" policy.

b2/b7D
b7C

According to [redacted] the followers of CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, ex-President of Cuba, have very little influence in the present Cuban Government. This source stated that PRIO, himself, has come out publicly in favor of FIDEL CASTRO, but it was source's opinion that PRIO is merely remaining quiet politically at the present time in order to take advantage of any mistakes which FIDEL CASTRO might make in the future.

b2/b7D

Concerning discontented personnel who were released from the Cuban Army by the present Cuban Government, [redacted] advised on February 17, 1959, that a friend of his who had been a member of the Armed Forces under Batista but had been dismissed from his position by the Revolutionary Forces, had furnished a leaflet captioned "EL MOVIMIENTO MILITARIO DE MANOS CUBANAS LIMPIAS" (Military Movement of Clean Cuban Hands) (MMMCL). According to [redacted] this friend, while a member of Batista's armed forces, had aided the rebels and was disgruntled because he had been dismissed from the Army. The leaflet stated that the MMMCL had been formed because the present Cuban Government was a tyranny under the control of the July 26 Movement; that the July 26 Movement had ignored the claims of other political parties and old Army and police officers, even those who helped the Movement; that the Army should obey the orders of the Republic and not be at the service of any political group. [redacted] did not know anyone connected with the MMMCL except the individual who furnished him the leaflet.

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b2/b7D

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3/19/59

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES

██████████ and ██████████ have advised that the revolution of January 1, 1959, in Cuba has been much more than a really political one, and decrees of the present Revolutionary Government are having widespread effect on the social, economic, and cultural life of the Cuban people. According to these sources, the Government is a one-man Government, namely that of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, who presently occupies the post of Prime Minister. The Government, since January 1, 1959, has passed many laws which have had a profound effect on the Cuban economy. Among these have been the following:

b2/b7D

1. Confiscation of funds of BATISTA and some of the Government officials who served under him, as well as the funds of officers of the Armed Forces who aided BATISTA when he came to power by a coup on March 10, 1952. According to the above sources, this is the first time in Cuban history that such drastic action has been taken against previous Government officials. In connection with this, bank accounts and safety deposit boxes of these individuals have been seized by the Government.
 2. An Agrarian Reform Program has been promulgated, and some Government lands, as well as lands previously owned by BATISTA's followers, have been divided and given to the "campesinos" (peasants). In connection with this plan, CASTRO has announced that he intends to drain the Cienaga de la Zapata, a wide stretch of salty marsh lands in the southern part of Cuba. According to ██████████, ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA was the one who interested FIDEL CASTRO in this project. On March 16, 1959, CASTRO stated he would give employment to 50,000 men by undertaking this draining project. ██████████ and ██████████ have advised that it is apparent from the rapidity with which these projects, with respect to the Agrarian Reform, are being instituted that little thought has been given to all the consequences involved. They point out that no training has been given to the peasants in the management of their property or in the correct manner of working the soil. They also state that, with respect to draining the salty marsh lands of Cienaga de la Zapata, the results that would be obtained are not believed to warrant the expense involved. According to these sources, Cuba is not poor in land, as is a country like Holland, and that if up-to-date farming methods were used, the land presently under cultivation in Cuba would produce much more than it does at the present time.
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3. One of the most drastic measures passed by the current regime has been that of reducing rents. Rents up to \$100 per month have been reduced by 50 per cent; from \$101 to \$200 up to 40 per cent; and those above \$201 have been reduced 30 per cent.

████ and █████ have pointed out that such reductions make it economically impossible to own property for rental purposes inasmuch as mortgage payments and taxes are not covered by rents received. b2/b7D
4. The Government has fixed a minimum salary of \$85.00 per month for Government workers.
5. CASTRO has claimed that Cuba needs industrialization. He points out that with the Agrarian Reform the "campesinos" will have sufficient money to purchase more products and that these products should be Cuban made. CASTRO has indicated that Cuban tariffs will be arranged so as to protect Cuban industry.
6. The Government has intervened in numerous concerns, including that of the American-owned Cuban Telephone Company. The Government has already reduced telephone rates and has indicated that it desires to place these rates back to where they were prior to the last increase in tariffs given to the telephone company in 1937. This is being done along with an increase in the wages paid to workers.
7. The Government intends to enter the field of construction of low-cost housing and intends to spend, over a five-year period, one billion dollars. The money for this construction will come from the National Lottery.

Along with the above, CASTRO has promised the poor the construction of schools, roads, universities, beaches, et cetera.

He has publicly stated that the rich will be less rich and the poor less poor and that Cuba will have only one class, namely a middle class.

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Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

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FACTORS FAVORING PRESENT CUBAN GOVERNMENT

According to sources [redacted] and [redacted] CASTRO has made honesty of government officials one of the basic tenets of his operation of the government. To date there is little criticism of graft on the part of these officials. Only one major scandal has occurred, namely the suicide of RENE RAY, an official in the Ministry of Recuperation of Stolen Funds. RAY was a brother of the present Minister of Public Works and had been arrested because he had been involved in a scheme whereby the safety deposit box of a former Batista official had been unfrozen. It turned out that this safety deposit box had contained \$900,000. CASTRO, in a speech in Santiago de Cuba on March 11, 1959, had mentioned that the Government was investigating the misfeasance of a public officer and stated that the Government was thinking of instituting the penalty of death for any such misfeasance. The next day RENE RAY committed suicide while being held for investigation by police in Havana. b2/b7D

The most important factor favoring the present Revolutionary Government is the personality of FIDEL CASTRO and the promises which he has made to the people, particularly the lower classes. He has promised the humble people, both the "campesinos" and the city worker, a new economic life, promising them that they will be raised to the middle class. In demagogic fashion he has played on their hatreds and fears, whipping up nationalism and anti-Americanism. [redacted] estimates that 75 per cent of the Cuban people are thoroughly pro-Castro in their sympathies at the present time. b2/b7D

According to [redacted] Cuba is having very good success in harvesting its sugar crop, which is the primary source of financial income for the country. b2/b7D

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Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

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FACTORS OPERATING AGAINST PRESENT CUBAN GOVERNMENT

According to [redacted] and [redacted] the following factors are operating against the stability of the present Cuban Government: b2/b7D

1. With the ouster of the Batista regime, an almost complete turnover took place in all Government personnel in Cuba. It is estimated that approximately 90 per cent of the civil servants who had formerly served in the Cuban Government were released from their positions. This in turn has caused almost chaotic conditions in most Government agencies because of the inexperience of the persons presently operating these organizations. In most cases old-time Government officials were released from their jobs without any pension rights whatsoever. This was particularly true in the Army and in the police forces. Needless to say, all these individuals so released form a nucleus of discontent.

2. As was pointed out previously, various other organizations besides the July 26 Movement helped in the overthrow of BATISTA, but these groups have received little recognition in the CASTRO Government. These organizations, namely the Directorio Revolucionario, composed of the followers of PRIO SOCARRAS, and the men who composed the Second National Front of Escambray, all are discontent with their present lot.

3. The confiscation of the material goods of officials who served in the Batista regime has also been the cause of much antagonism toward the present Cuban Government. [redacted] advised that in one instance a high-ranking Army officer who had helped Batista in his coup of March 10, 1952, shortly thereafter was expelled from Cuba by Batista and lived in exile for a number of years. After January 1, 1959, he returned to Cuba but in February was seeking asylum in an Embassy in Havana inasmuch as he feared that he would be tried as a "war criminal" for having aided BATISTA in 1952. His goods are subject to confiscation. The confiscatory law is such as to confiscate not only all goods which the person might have acquired while serving BATISTA but all goods which he had accumulated during his lifetime. b2/b7D

4. The continuance of executions of so-called "war criminals" also has been of increasing alarm to a segment of the Cuban public. Many who were staunch July 26 Movement believers now state that they feel that in some instances persons are being executed unjustly. FIDEL CASTRO lost much support among the legal profession and also among intelligent Cubans when he ordered the retrial of the Batista aviators after they had been acquitted.

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5. Unemployment. With the passage of the law drastically reducing rent, private construction has come to a standstill in Cuba inasmuch as no one dares to invest his funds in rental property. FIDEL CASTRO has also decimated the system of installment buying, and many business concerns have suffered serious reductions in sales inasmuch as they have refused to sell on the installment plan, fearing that some future Government action might outlaw such debts. Already various of the poorer people who have made installment purchases have refused to pay their debts, feeling that soon by Government decree such debts will be automatically liquidated. Many of the well-to-do are now cutting down on the servants they employ, and, according to [redacted] there are indications many of the rich are making concerted effort to cut expenses for services. b2/b7D

Importations of goods into Cuba have been drastically curtailed due to the policy of the present Government to "buy Cuba." This policy, however, has not reflected any great influence in the purchase of things Cuban inasmuch as people with money are definitely tending to curtail their expenditures.

6. Fear of Communism. The threat of the spread of Communism in Cuba has caused much concern among various segments of the populace. According to [redacted] and [redacted] the Catholic Church is attempting to organize its forces and is taking a more militant stand with respect to Government actions, especially in the Communist field. Many of the staunch supporters of CASTRO prior to the revolution are dismayed that the Communists have shown such strength in the ten weeks since the revolution. Along with this fear of Communism, there is also a fear that the trend toward anti-Americanism might lead to economic reprisals by the United States and will especially cause a reduction in tourist travel to Cuba. b2/b7D

7. Because of the present Government's actions with respect to private property, businessmen are most fearful of engaging in any expansion or of investing any further funds in Cuba.

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JUN 15 1959

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 16 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 4-15-59 12-01 PM. EST. JWA

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC, MIAMI

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, IS - CUBA. ON APR. FIFTEEN INSTANT,

[REDACTED] WHO IS CLOSE PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE OF [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], AND WHO HAS FURNISHED INSUFFICIENT INFO TO ENABLE HER
RELIABILITY BE EVALUATED, REPORTED HAVING RECEIVED BY PERSONAL
MESSENGER TODAY INFO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CASTRO GOVT.

INTELLIGENCE UNIT HAS REPORTEDLY RENTED WHOLE FLOOR AT NO. TWENTY-
SIX BROAD ST., NYC, FOR PURPOSE INVESTIGATING BASTISTA ADHERENTS

IN U. S. AND TO AFFECT DEPORTATION SUCH INDIVIDUALS TO CUBA.

TODAY FOUR MEN KILLED IN CUBA AFTER THEY ATTEMPTED ASSASSI-

NATE CASTRO YESTERDAY IN HAVANA. ALLEGED ASSASSINS WERE REPORTEDLY

TWO

Mr. Belmont

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PAGE TWO

MEMBERS CASTRO-S OWN MOVEMENT. THIS INCIDENT GIVEN NO
PUBLICITY. NEW YORK REQUESTED ASCERTAIN IF CASTRO GOVT. IS
SETTING UP INTELLIGENCE OFFICES AT TWENTYSIX BROAD ST. AND IF SO,
CONDUCT APPROPRIATE AND COMPLETE INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES AND
DETERMINE INDENTITIES INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED. MIAMI WILL MAINTAIN
CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] FOR ADDITIONALS DETAILS. [REDACTED] b7C
BELIEVES HER SOURCE ONE HUNDRED PER CENT RELIABLE.

END

ACK PLS

WA 12-06 AM OK FBI WA ELR R RELAY

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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109-40-12-210-498 and 499

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April 27, 1959

Airtel

b7C

ph
To: SAC, Houston

From: Director, FBI (109-539)

FIDEL CASTRO
IS - CUBA

0 POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

ReBuairtel 4-14-59.

Lebat, Havana, today learned from Embassy [redacted] wife and five others departing Havana today via Cubana Airlines for Houston. Purpose of trip reportedly to meet subject. Handle in accordance with instructions contained in reBuairtel.

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/99 BY 60267NLS/bcl/ksp

① -- 109-12-210 (FPM-Cuba)

VHM:alb:tw
(8)

NOTE: ReBuairtel instructed Houston to be alert for any data indicating subversive or anti-Castro demonstrations and any data concerning a threat to Castro or his group. Houston was instructed to advise Bureau of any pertinent data received and any indication of violence against Castro or his group should, in addition, be furnished local police.

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
136 APR 28 1959

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
APR 27 1959
MAILED

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

62 MAY 1 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 109-539-278

DECODED COPY

Tolson ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Nease ✓
 Parsons ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tamm ✓
 Trotter ✓
 W.C. Sullivan ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Holloman ✓
 Gandy ✓

☐ Airgram☒ Cablegram

URGENT

4-27-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA

NO. 674

11/1 FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA. EMBASSY ADVISES
 WIFE, AND 5 OTHERS DEPARTING HAVANA 3 AM TODAY ON SPECIAL
 VISCOUNT FLIGHT CUBANA AIRLINES FOR HOUSTON, TEXAS. PURPOSE
 OF TRIP REPORTEDLY TO MEET FIDEL CASTRO.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED:

4-27-59

5:11 AM

RN

229140
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6/7/82 BY SP-1 CSK/PK

REC-93

109-12-210-500

2 APR 28 1959

EX 101

cc: Mr. Belmont
 cc: Mr. Roach

62 APR 30 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 109-534-1

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-500

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET8

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-Non-record document dated 4-28-59.

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 67C
5700-250165-22 67C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/99 BY 60327MC

Subject: [REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7C
b7C

[REDACTED] stated that he was en route to
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Centre, who was scheduled to be in
[REDACTED] on April 10, 1959. Subject said that Centre is 109-12-210-
generally associated by individuals with [REDACTED] NOT RECORDED
[REDACTED] MAY 4 1959

the so-called "Caribbean Legion" was
in existence at least to coordinate the Caribbean front.
In the same way, it was also stated that in 1960
there was a meeting in New York City where the
Caribbean Legion was organized. It was
stated that the Caribbean Legion and other
disfavored nations. In this regard, [redacted] said
that [redacted] a new movement known as the
"National Revolutionary Movement of the Caribbean and
Central America," which supposedly was to succeed the
"Caribbean Legion."

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
APR 23 1959
MAILED

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

1-100-12-210 (Cuba Political Matters)
1-100-42 (Caribbean Region)

62 MAY 8 1959 TELETYPE UNIT 1 - 44, 100 (By 0-6, 2nd date)

Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

[redacted] pointed out that Castro had a part in the attempt to overthrow the Dominican Republic during the 1940's organized by the "Caribbean Legion" and, according to [redacted] despite the circumstances related above. The subject stated that the communists desire to take over leadership in Cuba, but he expressed the opinion that Castro will not permit them to do so. b7C

[redacted] said that Prío Socarras is not under house arrest as has been reported. He stated that Castro is a good friend of Prío's [redacted] b7C

[redacted] stated that he would recontact the Miami Office during his return trip to Cuba [redacted] b7C
Recipient agencies will be kept advised of any additional pertinent information received in this matter.

[redacted]
[redacted]] b2
1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service

Issue Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/29/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-30291)

SUBJECT:

MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)
(OO: WFO)

Rebulet to WFO dated 4/14/59.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memo captioned, [REDACTED] and dated 4/29/59. One copy of the letterhead memo is being sent to Miami and New York for their information since they have interest in Cuban matters.

[REDACTED] 4/14/59, [REDACTED] the Naval Mission in Cuba, was interviewed at the Pentagon by SA [REDACTED] in the presence of [REDACTED] representative of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D. C.

Further investigation is to be conducted by WFO.

- ② - Bureau (Info)
- 1 - Miami (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Info) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

DH: [REDACTED]
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/99 BY 60267NLS/OC/KOB

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
MAY 5 1959

REC-91

12 APR 30 1959

5-ENCLOSURE
AGENCY
REQ. FILE
DATE
HOW TO
BY

7 MAY 6 1959

AT RVT. SEC.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

b7C

b7C

b7C

62-103418-4

b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 29, 1959

[REDACTED]
On April 14, 1959, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the Naval Mission in Cuba, was interviewed
by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C., at the Pentagon, in the presence of
[REDACTED] a representative of the Office
of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D. C.

b7C

[REDACTED] advised that in general the
economy of Cuba has been in serious condition since January
of this year, due to certain new policies invoked by the new
Prime Minister, Fidel Castro.

The most serious of these is the rent law
instituted by the Cuban Government, which in effect has
discouraged the purchase of rental property and investment
by those who are in a position to do so. When carried
further, this then has discouraged construction of
new projects and in turn has virtually made labor come to
a stand still in Cuba.

Another serious problem which has affected
many of the young people in Cuba is the decree by Castro
which declares that all credits and degrees earned by those
students in attendance in various schools of higher educa-
tion during the reign of former Cuban President Fulgencio
Batista are null and void. Those people who have received
degrees, such as attorneys, find themselves without a
position either in a private practice or an established
law firm, and those who have not yet received a degree find
they ~~they~~ must begin their schooling all over again under
the auspices of the new Government.

[REDACTED] said that because of the
new laws or decrees being invoked by Castro one thing
becomes increasingly evident, and that is, the decreasing
popularity of Castro.

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/99 BY 60247 MS/BCE/KMB

109-12-210 -

AGENCY 100-44-12-P (S) State
DATE 4-29-59
HOW FC
BY

ENCLOSURE

62-100415-4

ENCLOSURE

b2

6/2/59
5-9-59

109-HQ-12-210-Non-recorded, Enclosure dated 4-29-59

[REDACTED]

In conclusion, [REDACTED] advised that the encouraging thing in the entire situation is the fact that the Cuban people in general still consider America their friend and definitely would welcome the American people to their country.

b7C

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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109-HQ-12-210-501, 502 and 503.

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FOIPA
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109-HQ-12-210-504 and document dated 4-17-59.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. M. Belmont

DATE: March 25, 1959

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.SUBJECT: SENSITIVE SITUATIONS;
U. S. INTELLIGENCE BOARD (USIB)

Tolson	
Belmont	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Parsons	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Trotter	
W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

There follows pertinent observations and comments I obtained at the
USIB meeting today during a review of sensitive situations throughout the world

10-15-99
CLASSIFIED BY 60267MS/BCE/PK
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED]

Political matter

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED]

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
10 APR 14 1959
SECRET

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-118-962-5

Memorandum Roach to Belmont
RE: SENSITIVE SITUATIONS;
U. S. INTELLIGENCE BOARD (USIB)

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ACTION:

The above is submitted for information.

osaw

Adt

✓

~~SECRET~~

DATE: April 6, 1959

**SUBJECT: SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF
CUBAN DEVELOPMENTS**

SECRET

CUBA

OK

25X

6-187

CLASSIFY ON: 25X

REVIEWS

S

b1. b2

b7C

REC- 60

764

EX

109-125210

BOUCH NAM

12 APR 1959

5.7 MAY 8 1959

~~SECRET~~

671

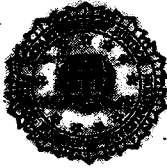
Havana 109-50

4/6/69

~~SECRET~~
[REDACTED] /S [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] National Police
[REDACTED] Cuban National Police
[REDACTED] July 26 Movement
[REDACTED], PSI
[REDACTED] July 26 Movement
[REDACTED] Revolucionario officer
[REDACTED] Cuban Military
[REDACTED] intelligence official
[REDACTED] Bureau telegram March 6, 1959, entitled "NATIONAL
[REDACTED] PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, IS - N"
[REDACTED] and
[REDACTED] as related to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] as received from [REDACTED], 2/27/59, b7C

b2/b7D b7C
b2/b7D
b1 b2/b7D
b2/b7D
b2/b7D b7C
b2/b7D b7C
b2/b7D b7C
b2/b7D b7C
b2/b7D b7C
b2/b7D
b2/b7D
b2/b7D b7C

The enclosed memorandum has been classified confidential as it reflects investigation on the part of the Legat, Havana.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~
Handwritten: not to be disseminated

April 6, 1959

RE: SUMMARY (AND ANALYSIS) OF CURRENT
CUBAN DEVELOPMENTS

~~SECRET~~

In the memorandum dated April 6, 1959, captioned as
above, the following is identification of sources used in
this memorandum:

[REDACTED], and [REDACTED] have furnished reliable
information in the past. b2/b7D

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have
furnished insufficient information to judge their
reliability. b2/b7D

[REDACTED] b2 b1

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are confidential sources
abroad. b2/b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

X SUMMARY OF CURRENT
CUBAN DEVELOPMENTS

111549
CLASSIFIED BY *60267MS/BCE/PK*
DECLASSIFY ON: *25X*

AGENCY *1cc - State*
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. *4-29-59*
HOW FORW. *R/L*
BY *MD/jpe*

~~SECRET~~ b2

109-12-210-505
ENCLOSURE